

David Nathan Hannaford

Born 30 Mar 1953 #2
 Madison County, Indiana
 Marr 04 Jun 1977
 Metamora, Franklin Co. IN

Maurice E. Hannaford

#4

Shirley Jean Allen

Born 05 Oct 1926 #5
 Madison County, Indiana

Phany L. Hannaford

Born 11 Sept 1978 #1
 Madison County, Indiana
 Marr 24 Aug 2002
 Anderson, Madison, Indiana
 Spouse: Thomas Alan Johns

Jack Rodell Keesling, Sr.

Born 23 Nov 1922 #6
 Anderson, Madison, Indiana
 Marr 08 Apr 1943
 Gatton, Queensland, Australia
 Died 16 Mar 1999
 Anderson, Madison, Indiana

Anita June Keesling

Born 17 Sept 1950 #3
 Madison County, Indiana

Vera Jean Page

Born 11 Apr 1927 #7
 Woodford, Queensland, Australia

d. 1923

ANDERSON, IN.

Eugene Lane Hannaford

Born 07 June 1881 #8
 White County, Illinois
 Marr 16 Aug 1908
 Wayne County, Illinois
 Died 26 Feb 1974
 Wayne County, Illinois

Judith Anna Wright

Born 02 Jul 1884 #9
 Wayne County, Illinois
 Died 16 Mar 1963
 Wayne County, Illinois

Earl Edgar Allen

Born 25 Sep 1903 #10
 Columbus, Bartholomew, Indiana
 Marr 28 Jun 1923
 Champaign, Champaign, Illinois
 Died 07 Apr 1963
 Indianapolis, Marion, Indiana

Clara Opal Sweet

Born 26 Jun 1905 #11
 Mahomet, Champaign Co. IL
 Died 19 Mar 1980
 Tampa, Hillsborough Co. FL

Porter Keesling

Born 28 Jul 1901 #12
 Henry County, Indiana
 Marr 11 Jul 1921
 Madison County, Indiana
 Died 1959

Ruth Beatrice Condon

Born 05 Oct 1901 #13
 Madison County, Indiana
 Died 08 Mar 1980
 Madison County, Indiana

Alfred Arthur John Page

Born 08 Sep 1904 #14
 Queensland, Australia
 Marr 12 Feb 1925
 Stanthorpe, Australia
 Died 07 Nov 1968
 Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Amelia Ada ". Lewis

Born 21 May 1905 #15
 Coopers Plains, Brisbane, Aust

John Hannaford

Born 21 May 1846 #16
 Marr 24 Sept 1872
 Died 6 Sept 1929

Emma Jane Cravens

Born 23 Nov 1856 #17
 Died 17 Oct 1938

Francis Carter ". Wright

Born 18 Feb 1862 #18
 Marr 27 Jul 1883
 Died 17 Sept 1950

Martha M. Atteberry

Born 01 Feb 1865 #19
 Died 09 Jan 1956

Coen Clark Allen

Born 22 Jul 1875 #20
 Marr 04 Jul 1896
 Died 30 Jan 1960

Minnie Ann Crouch

Born 21 Nov 1870 #21
 Died 12 Mar 1938

Francis Marion Sweet

Born 12 Dec 1872 #22
 Marr 27 Dec 1896
 Died 18 May 1922

Minnie Alice Bennett

Born 28 Dec 1879 #23
 Died 08 Apr 1963

Francis M. Keesling

Born 18 Sep 1859 #24
 Marr 22 Jun 1882
 Died 20 Oct 1940

Mary Alice Conaway

Born 29 Feb 1860 #25
 Died 28 Mar 1930

John Condon

Born 11 May 1859 #26
 Marr 10 Jun 1882
 Died 25 Sep 1929

Hannah Tinkle

Born May 1857 #27
 Died 1925

George Henry Page

Born 1861 #28
 Marr 02 Mar 1880
 Died 02 Apr 1924

Mary Ann Wilson

Born 1865 #29
 Died 03 Aug 1942

John Lewis

Born 13 Oct 1873 #30
 Marr 29 Jan 1896
 Died 30 May 1939

Alice Waite



Joseph Bennett

Born 05 Nov 1839 #2
Marr 25 Feb 1866
Lewistown, Fulton, Illinois
Died 09 Apr 1892
Piatt County, Illinois

Annie Alice Bennett

Born 28 Dec 1879 #1
Piatt County, Illinois
Marr 27 Dec 1896
Champaign, Champaign, Illinois
Died 08 Apr 1963
Phoenix, Maricopa, Arizona
Spouse: Francis Marion Sweet

Eliza Ann Wilson

Born 11 Mar 1850 #3
Fulton County, Illinois
Died 30 Aug 1921
Piatt County, Illinois

Abraham Bennett

Born ca1803-1811 #4
Virginia
Marr 14 Jun 1832
Warren County, Ohio
Died 01 Jan 1879
Lewistown, Fulton, Illinois

Katherine Runyan

Born c1812 #5
Ohio
Died 1860/1865
Henry County, Illinois ?

Benjamin Alfred Wilson

Born 16 Apr 1827 #6
Morgan County, Indiana
Marr 20 Dec 1846
Canton, Fulton County, Illinois
Died 14 Aug 1878
LaGrande, Union, Oregon

Charlotte Ewell Grigsby

Born 08 Jan 1822 #7
Hardin County, Kentucky
Died 16 May 1907
Sellwood, Multnomah, Oregon

Abraham Bennett

Born 1768 #8
Harrison County, Virginia
Marr 24 Jan 1793
Harrison County, Virginia
Died 1832
Warren County, Ohio

Mary Collins

Born 12 May 1777 #9
Morris County, New Jersey
Died 15 Jun 1861
Sciota County, Ohio

William Runyan

Born 1774 #10
Virginia
Marr 23 Mar 1801
Harrison County, Virginia

Mary E. Cheuvront

Born 08 Dec 1777 #11
German Valley, Augusta, Virginia
Died by 1843

John Sears Wilson

Born 12 Mar 1783 #12
Kentucky ?
Marr 9/10 Apr 1808
Madison County, Kentucky
Died 03 Apr 1869

Nancy Linn

Born 13 Dec 1785 #13
Died 17 Feb 1848
Fulton County, Illinois

Nathaniel Grigsby

Born 1785 #14
Virginia
Marr 06 Sep 1814
Washington County, Kentucky
Died 1824
Otter Creek, Hardin, Kentucky

Sarah Keeling

Born 07 Feb 1792 #15
Kentucky
Died 27 Jul 1882

Joseph Sleeth Bennett, Jr.

Born 10 May 1732 #16
Marr 24 Jan 1773
Died 23 Jun 1810

Hannah Starnes

Born 04 Aug 1734 #17
Died 1814

John Collins, Jr.

Born 1750 #18
Marr 1770
Died 1835

Hannah Cozad

Born 1751 #19
Died 1829

John Runyan

Born 04 Apr 1747 #20
Marr 1770/71
Died 07 Dec 1807

Susannah Custer

Born 25 Apr 1748 #21
Died 12 Sep 1823

Joseph Louis Cheuvront

Born 01 Feb 1757 #22
Marr Feb 1777
Died 12 Aug 1832

Elizabeth Ellsworth

Born 20 Mar 1759 #23
Died 18 Aug 1800

William Patrick Linn

Born 30 Jun 1753 #26
Died 07 Apr 1829

Mary Frances McGreevy

Born ca1754 #27
Died 1829

James Grigsby

Born Before 1765 #28
Marr 1783/4
Died 07 Jan 1821

Charlotte Gollihue

Born 15 Sep 1761 #29
Died 17 Sep 1855

William Keeling

Born ca1765 #30
Marr 14 Apr 1790
Died Bef 1826

Susannah Grant

Born 24 Sep 1766 #31

Jacques Gallahaut

#8

Marr Bef 10 Sep 1690

Darby Gollihue

Born 1700-1710 #4
Marr c1729
Lancaster County, Virginia
Died 1777

Mary Russell

#9

William Russell

#18

Jane

#19

Died 1707

Charles Ewell

#20

John Gollihue

Born 1732 #2
Marr Bef 1761
Prince William County, Virginia
Died Aft 1769

Charles Ewell

Born ca1660 #10
England
Marr 1705-1710
Lancaster County, Virginia
Died 1722
Lancaster County, Virginia

Charlotte Ewell

Born #5
Lancaster County, Virginia
Died 1782
Prince William County, Virginia

Mary Ann Bertrand

Born 1690 #11
England
Died 12 Feb 1749/50
in 60th year

John Bertrand

Born 1665 #22
Marr 29 Sep 1686
Died 11 Apr 1722

Charlotte de Jolie

Born c1666 #23

Charlotte Gollihue

Born 15 Sep 1761 #1
Virginia
Marr 1783/4
Died 17 Sep 1855
Polk County, Iowa
Spouse: James Grigsby

Lewis Tackett

Born 1676 #12
France
Died 1743/44
Stafford County, Virginia

William Tackett

Born ca1722 #6
Stafford County, Virginia
Marr 1758
Cedar Run, Stafford, Virginia
Died Will 30 Jun 1782
Dettingen Parish, Prince, Virginia

Mary Sarah

Born 1674 #13
Died 1748

Mary Tackett

Born 1750/60 #3

Elizabeth Stamps

Born ca1740 #7
Died 1794
Prince William County, Virginia

Thomas Stamps

Born ca1700 #14
Lancaster County, Virginia
Marr 1722
White Chapel Parish, Virginia
Died May 1763
White Chapel Parish, Virginia

Mary Rose

Born 1704 #15
Weidmore, Virginia
Died 1743

William Stamps

Born 1660 #28
Marr ca1700
Died 15 Mar 1745
Mary "Molly" Byrd
Born 26 Feb 1682 #29
Died 1736

John Rose

#30
Marr bet Apr-Nov 1701

Mary Blackerby

#31

Jacques Gallahaut

#8

Marr Bef 10 Sep 1690

Darby Gollihue

Born 1700-1710 #4

Marr c1729

Lancaster County, Virginia

Died 1777

Mary Russell

#9

William Russell

#18

Jane

#19

Died 1707

Charles Ewell

#20

Charles Ewell

Born ca1660 #10

England

Marr 1705-1710

Lancaster County, Virginia

Died 1722

Lancaster County, Virginia

John Bertrand

Born 1665 #22

Marr 29 Sep 1686

Died 11 Apr 1722

Charlotte de Jolie

Born c1666 #23

Mary Ann Bertrand

Born 1690 #11

England

Died 12 Feb 1749/50

in 60th year

Lewis Tackett

Born 1676 #12

France

Died 1743/44

Stafford County, Virginia

Mary Sarah

Born 1674 #13

Died 1748

Charlotte Ewell

Born #5

Lancaster County, Virginia

Died 1782

Prince William County, Virginia

John Gollihue

Born 1732 #2

Marr Bef 1761

Prince William County, Virginia

Died Aft 1769

Charlotte Gollihue

Born 15 Sep 1761 #1

Virginia

Marr 1783/4

Died 17 Sep 1855

Polk County, Iowa

Spouse: James Grigsby

William Tackett

Born ca1722 #6

Stafford County, Virginia

Marr 1758

Cedar Run, Stafford, Virginia

Died Will 30 Jun 1782

Dettingen Parish, Prince, Virginia

Mary Tackett

Born 1750/60 #3

Elizabeth Stamps

Born ca1740 #7

Died 1794

Prince William County, Virginia

Thomas Stamps

Born ca1700 #14

Lancaster County, Virginia

Marr 1722

White Chapel Parish, Virginia

Died May 1763

White Chapel Parish, Virginia

Mary Rose

Born 1704 #15

Weidmore, Virginia

Died 1743

William Stamps

Born 1660 #28

Marr ca1700

Died 15 Mar 1745

Mary "Molly" Byrd

Born 26 Feb 1682 #29

Died 1736

John Rose

#30

Marr bet Apr-Nov 1701

Mary Blackerby

#31

Thomas Bird

#8

John Byrd

Born 1620 #4
London, England
Died 1651
Lost at Sea

Elizabeth Le Byrd

#9

William Evelyn Byrd

Born 1652 #2
London, England
Marr 1673
Died 04 Dec 1704

Thomas Stegge

#10

Grace Stegge

#5

Elizabeth

#11

ry "Molly" Byrd

Born 26 Feb 1682 #1
Marr 1716
Died 1736
Spouse: John Rogers, Sr.

Richard Horsmanden

Born ca1555 #24

Rev. Daniel Horsmanden

Born 15 Mar 1583 #12
Lenham, Maidstone, Kent
Died 27 Jan 1655
Maidstone, Kent

Warham Horsmanden

Born 27 Feb 1650 #6
St. Mary, Somerset, England
Marr 27 Feb 1650
St. Mary, Somerset, England
Died ca1691
Purleigh, England

Warham St. Leger, Knt. *

Born 1579 #26
Died 1632

Ursula St. Leger

Born 1609 #13
Ulcombe, Kent
Bur. 18 Oct 1672
Ulcombe, Kent

Mary Hayward

Born 1590 #27
Died 1662

Maria Horsmanden

Born 1652 #3
Died 09 Nov 1699
at 47 years

William Beeching

#14

Susanna Beeching

Born ca1627 #7
Died 1691
aged 64 yr

Rev. Thomas Stone

#30

Elizabeth Stone

Born #15
Hougham

Thomas Bird 42		John Bird 44	
Elizabeth Le Bird 40		William Evelyn Bird 40	John Bird 44
Thomas Bird 410		Grace Bird 42	
Elizabeth 41			
Richard Horwood 414	John Bird 41		John Bird 44
William St. John 416	John Bird 41	William Horwood 41	John Bird 44
Henry Hayward 417	William Bird 41	John Bird 44	John Bird 44
Richard Horwood 418	Elizabeth Bird 41	John Bird 44	John Bird 44

Anthony St. Leger

#8

Warham St. Leger

Born 1525 #4
Ulcombe, Kent
Marr c1550
Died 1597

Agnes Warham

#9

Hugh Warham

#18

Anthony St. Leger

Born 1557 #2
Ulcombe
Marr 1578
Died 19 Dec 1602

Ursula Neville

Born c1528 #5
Died 1575

George Neville

Born 1469 #10
Staindrop, County, England
Marr 1519
Died 28 Sep 1535
Kent, England

George Neville, Knt. *

Born 1440 #20
Marr 20 Sep 1492

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #21
Died 28 Sep 1485

Mary Stafford

Born 1495 #11

Edward Stafford

Marr 1519 #22

Elanor Percy

#23

Warham St. Leger, Knt.

Born 1579 #1
Ulcombe, Kent
Died 1632
Spouse: Mary Hayward

Sir Thomas Scott

#6

Mary Scott

#3

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John de Neville

Born 1337 #8
Died 1388

Ralph de Neville, Sir

Born 1364 #4
Staindrop, County, England
Marr 1396
Died 24 Oct 1425
Staindrop, County, England

Maud de Percy

Born 1335 #9
Died 1379

Edward Neville

Born 1412 #2
Died 1476

Edward, 111, K. England

Born 13 Nov 1312 #20
Died 21 Jun 1377

John of Gaunt 1st King

Born 06 Mar 1340 #10
Ghent, East Flanders, Belgium
Died 03 Feb 1399
Leicester, Leicestershire, England

Philippa d. Hainault

Born 1311 #21
Died 1369

Joan Beaufort

Born 1375 #5
Died 13 Nov 1440
Howden

Katherine de Swynford

Born 1350 #11
Died 1403

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #1
Warwickshire, England
Marr 20 Sep 1492
West Sussex, England
Died
Lewes Priory, Lewes, England
Spouse: Margaret Fenne

Thomas Beauchamp

#24

William Beauchamp

Born 1345 #12
Died 1411

Catherine Mortimer

#25

Richard de B. Sir

Born 1397 #6
England
Marr July 1411
Died 18 Mar 1422
France

Joan FitzAlan

Born 1375 #13
Died 1435

Elizabeth Beauchamp

Born 16 Sep 1415 #3
Worcestershire, England
Died 18 Jun 1448
Warwickshire, England

Thomas Despenser

#14

Isabel de Despenser

Born 1400 #7
Died 1439

Edward Neville

1591-1601
1591-1601

John de Neville

1591-1601
1591-1601
1591-1601
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1591-1601
1591-1601

John de Neville

1591-1601
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John de Neville

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John de Neville

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John de Neville

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John de Neville

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1591-1601

John de Neville

1591-1601
1591-1601

John de Neville

1591-1601
1591-1601

John de Neville

1591-1601
1591-1601

John, King of England

Born 1162

#16

Died 1216

Henry, 111, King England

Born 1207

#8

Died 1272

Edward, 1, King England

Born 1239

#4

Berkhamsted, England

Died 1307

Ashridge, England

Edward, 11, K. England

Born 25 Apr 1284 #2

Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales

Marr 28 Jan 1308

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Died 21 Sep 1327

Berkeley, Stroud, England

Eleanor "of Plantagenet

Born 1244

#5

Died 1290

Edward, 111, K. England

Born 13 Nov 1312 #1

Windsor, Windsor and, England

Died 21 Jun 1377

Richmond, London England

Spouse: Philippa d'Avesnes of Hainault

Isabella

Born 1292

#3

France

Died 1358

John, King of England
Born 1192
Died 1216

Edward I, King of England
Born 1232
Died 1307

Edward II, King of England
Born 1284
Died 1327

Edward III, King of England
Born 1312
Died 1377

Edward IV, King of England
Born 1468
Died 1483

Edward V, King of England
Born 1475
Died 1483



Posted 12 Apr 2013 by

The Andrew family in New England dates from the decade following the coming of the "Mayflower." The progenitors, who settled in practically all of the original colonies, were numerous. All branches have produced men of note and distinction in American affairs. The Rhode Island family of the name comprises the descendants of John Andrews, of Kings Town.

The surname is baptizmal and signifies literally "the son of Andrew." It dates to the beginning of the surname era. As the name of the patron saint and knightly champion of Scotland, it was highly popular in the thirteenth century, not only in Scotland but in England, and sprang into use in all parts of both kingdoms.

(1) JOHN ANDREW, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the Rhode Island famil herein under consideration, came to Boston at a date unknown and resided there for a time. He is first recorded in Kings Town, Rhode Island, May 20, 1671, when he gave the oath of allegiance. On January 1, 1672, he and others bought of Awashuwatt, chief sachem, land called Quoohesett, in Narragansett, for a valuable sum, etc., a certain tract in Quoohesett, bounded on the east from the house of John Andres. The sachem's two brothers and three sons also conveyed their interest. (The name in early documents and in the early generations was spelled without the final s. In August 1676, he testified at the court martial of Narragansett, laid hands on John Greene of that place. He held office as constable in Kings Town in 1683-84. On September 6, 1687, he taxed 4s 8d., and his name after this date disappears from the records. He died some time before 1693.

(2) Charles Andrews, son of John and Mary (Ridgly) Andrew, settles in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman in 1714. He married Judith Matteson, who was born October 16, 1694, daughter of Henry and Judith Matteson...

6/30/2019

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Posted 31 jul 2011 by

*The history of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (Volume 8).
(page 40 of 149)*

(I) John McAndrews, or Andrews, first of Kings Town, came from Scotland to the New England colonies and lived for a time at Boston and Cape Cod, Mass. He is known to have lived in Kings Town before May 20, 1671, and his death occurred at that place before August 22, 1693, for at that date his eldest son, John Andrews, settled in the State. He was twice married, the name of his first wife being unknown, but by this union he had two children. John and William, the latter mentioned at length below. He married (second) Mary Ridgley, who died in 1716, the mother of five children, as follows: Charles, James, Thomas, Edward (or Edmund), and Benoni.

(II) William Andrews, son of John Andrews^A was born August 23, 1679, at East Greenwich, R. I., and married, September 25, 1700, 'Innie Searle, by whom he had four children, as follows: John, who is mentioned below; Charles. Mary, and William, Jr. William, Sr., died in 1762, and his administration was granted to his eldest son, John Andrews, in Coventry.

4.

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HENRY MATTESON was born 1616--presumably in Ulster, Co. D., Ireland as he left Ulster County for America. He married 1670 to Hannah Parsons daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Parsons--Elizabeth being a widow of William English. Henry's parents were born in Denmark and it is presumed that he was born there. Henry died in East Greenwich Rhode Island in 1690. His widow married 8-9-1693 Charles Hazelton. She having sold one month prior--to George Vaughn for Four Pounds land that Henry had bought of John Knight --the land measuring ten acres. Jane Sweet was a witness to this wedding and it seems that the Mattesons and Sweets were closely associated for the next five generations. /1673

On June 12th. he took 100 acres of land. March 17th. 1682 he sold a house and 100 acres of land to David Shippee. John Spencer was a neighbor of Henry Matteson--many Mattesons named their sons Spencer in years to come and perhaps it was a family name as several Mattesons and Spencers intermarried.

One genealogist gives Josiah Mattesons name as a son of Henry I and another Josiah as a grandson of Henry I. To avoid all confusion we will call Josiah as of 3d. generation --and then we will list the Josiah descendants starting with Josiah. But all generation numbers to start with Henry.

Children of Henry and Hannah Parsons Matteson:

1. Henry Matteson	1670	4-13-1752
2. Thomas Matteson		
3. Joseph Matteson	1678	1758
4. Francis Matteson	3-15-1680	
5. Hannah Matteson		
6. Hezekiah Matteson	1684	
7. Josiah Matteson	1685	

1. Henry Matteson (2) married Judith Weaver and had 10 Children.
2. Thomas Matteson (2) m. 1695 Mary or rather Martha Shippee.
3. Joseph Matteson (2) m. Rachel Weaver
4. Francis Matteson (2) m. Sarah Nichols dau of Richard and Phebe.
5. Hannah Matteson--(2) no one seems able to get any data.
6. Hezekiah Matteson (2) married Margaret Westcott and their descendants formed the largest branch of the Matteson family--one of these was Samuel Matteson who fought at the Battle of Bennington with his seven sons. Another descendant was Governor Joel Aldrich Matteson erstwhile governor of Illinois.

George Nevill, 4th Baron Bergavenny

George Neville, or Nevill, 4th and *de jure* 2nd Baron Bergavenny (c.1440 – 20 September 1492) was an English nobleman.

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Career

George Neville was the son of Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny and Elizabeth Beauchamp. He was knighted by Edward IV on 9 May 1471,^[1] after fighting for the King at the Battle of Tewkesbury. He succeeded his father in 1476.

Marriages and issue

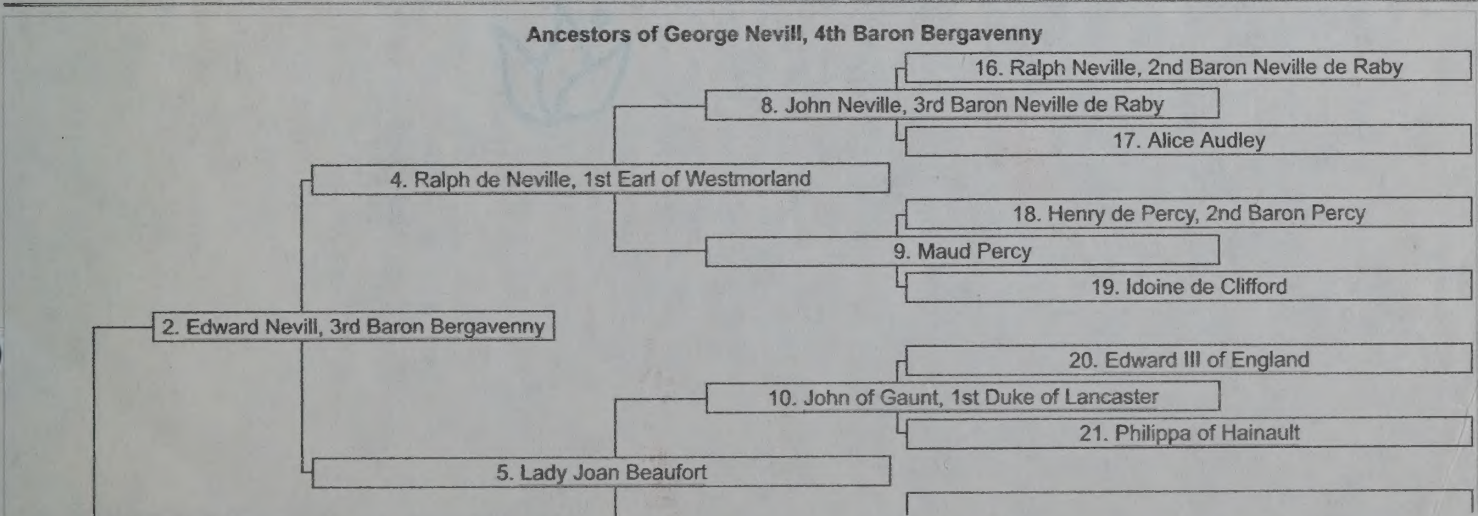
Neville married firstly, before 1 May 1471, Margaret Fenn (d. 28 September 1485), the daughter and heiress of Hugh Fenn, by whom he had six sons and a daughter:^{[2][3]}

- George Neville, 5th Baron Bergavenny (c.1469–c.1535).^[3]
- John Neville.^[4]
- William Neville.^[4]
- Sir Edward Neville (1471–1538), who married, before 6 April 1529, Eleanor (née Windsor), widow of Ralph Scrope, 9th Baron Scrope (d. 17 September 1515), and daughter of Andrew Windsor, 1st Baron Windsor.^[3]
- Sir Thomas Neville (c.1484–1542), Speaker of the House of Commons, who married firstly Katherine Dacre, and secondly Elizabeth Bryce.^[5]
- Sir Richard Neville^[5] (bef. 1485 – c.1515).
- Elizabeth Neville, who married firstly Thomas Berkeley, esquire, of Avon, Hampshire, and secondly Richard Covert, esquire, of Slaughtam, Sussex.^[5]

He married secondly Elizabeth Brent. She was the widow successively of Richard Naylor, Sir Robert Basett, and John Stokker. There were no issue of his second marriage.^{[2][3]}

Bergavenny was a captain in the English forces at Calais in 1490, and died in 1492.^[1]

Ancestry



George Neville	
Baron Bergavenny	
Born	c.1440
Died	20 September 1492 (about 52)
Noble family	House of Neville
Spouse(s)	Margaret Fenn Elizabeth (surname unknown)
Issue	George Neville, 5th Baron Bergavenny John Neville William Neville Sir Edward Neville Sir Thomas Neville Sir Richard Neville Elizabeth Neville
Father	Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny
Mother	Elizabeth Beauchamp

16 years, and one daughter more than 16 years of age.

In the same census Samuel Runyon and his wife are listed. Samuel was more than sixteen years of age, and his wife was under that age. Samuel may have been a son of Elijah.

Uriah Grandee (Grandy) made an application for a pension from Jackson County, Virginia, November 18, 1835. His application was supported by an affidavit signed by Elijah Runyon.

Peter McCune applied for a pension from Jackson County for service in Virginia during the Revolutionary War (Va. 7165). His claim was supported by an affidavit signed by Adam Flesher and Elijah Runyon.

Elijah Runyon, Jr., was born in Harrison County in 1806. The 1850 U.S. Census lists him and Rebecca, his wife, as living in Lewis County, Virginia. They then had three children: (a) Mary. (b) William. (c) Jacob.

Elijah, Jr., was living in Lewis County before 1830, or he may have lived in that part of Harrison County which later became a part of Lewis County. In 1830 Elijah and his wife were under thirty years of age, and they had one daughter under five years of age.

It may be concluded that Elijah, Sr., had a son named Henry, whose son, Henry, Jr., built the first water-propelled mill near Spencer, Roane County, Virginia.

Henry, Sr., sold a parcel of land to William R. Goff and his wife, Sarah (Bush) Goff, in Roane County after 1837.

The Henry Runyon mill was later owned by Gilbert and Isaac McKown and was in use for many years.

William Lane Reynolds, son of Thomas Reynolds, married Emily D. Runyon, daughter of Joshua and Samantha (Miller) Runyon. They lived in Roane County, now in West Virginia.

Henry, William, and John Runyon, who were listed in the first U.S. Census of Harrison County, may have been brothers, or they may have been descended from collateral lines. Their relationship is obscure. Further search of the early records of Harrison County may reveal interesting data.

In the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, Vol. 6, pp. 312 is a letter from Max Armstrong, to the Governor of Virginia, dated March 23, 1793, from Clarksburg, Virginia. It says: "On Sunday, the 3rd Instant four Indians took 6 horses belonging to a man of the name of Runyan, within seven miles of this place. . . ."

John Runyon lived at or near the mouth of Fremans Creek, and he was one of the first constables of the newly-formed county of Harrison.

In *A History of Lewis County, West Virginia*, by Edward Conrad Smith, p. 81, the following may be found: "On July 24, of the same year [1794] they [the Indians] took prisoner the daughter of John Runyon near the mouth of Fremens Creek. Two of the savages were detailed to conduct her to the Indian village, but after going ten miles they tomahawked and scalped her."

John Runyon was born circa 1747 in New Jersey, and he died near Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 7, 1807. He married Susannah Kuster circa 1771 in Virginia. She was born April 25, 1742, and died September 12, 1823, in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio. She was the first woman to be buried in the Ashbury M. E. Chapel Cemetery, eleven miles east of Springfield, Ohio.

Susannah was listed in the 1810 U.S. Census of Harrison County with three children. She and her three children emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, in 1811 and joined her sons, Abraham, George, and Joseph, who had gone there in 1802 and 1809.

The children of John and Susannah (Kuster) Runyon were:

1. John, Jr., born circa 1772. He moved to Ohio in 1808 and married Catherine Richards.
2. William, born circa 1774. He married Elizabeth Chieroun.
3. Abraham, born July 14, 1782, and died November 15, 1836. He married Sophia Lynch April 12, 1801. Abraham served as a private in the War of 1812, having enlisted in Champaign County (now Clark County), Ohio. Nine chil-

Ralph de Neville

#8

Born 1412
County Durham, England
Marr bef 1424
Died 16 Oct 1476

NEVILLE

Edward N. Bergavenny

Born 1412 #4
County Durham, England
Marr bef 1424
Died 14 Oct 1476
Warwickshire, England

SOAM BEAUFORT

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #2
Warwickshire, England
Marr 20 Sep 1492
West Sussex, England
Died
Lewes Priory, Lewes, England

William Beauchamp

Born 1345 #20
Died 1411

Richard de B. Sir

Born 1397 #10
England
Marr July 1411
Died 18 Mar 1422
France

Joan FitzAlan

Born 1375 #21
Died 1435

Elizabeth Beauchamp

Born 16 Sep 1415 #5
Worcestershire, England
Died 18 Jun 1448
Warwickshire, England

Thomas Despenser

#22

Isabel de Despenser

Born 1400 #11
Died 1439

George Neville

Born 1469 #1
Staindrop, County, England
Died 28 Sep 1535
Kent, England
Spouse: Joan Arundel

Hugh Fenne

Born 1422 #6
Scoulton, Breckland, England
Died 1476

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #3
Died 28 Sep 1485
Norfolk, England

In New Jersey the early spelling of the surname Runyon was either Runyon or Runyan; both spellings were pronounced the same, and apparently Runyon was the preferred spelling. Some of the Runyon families emigrated westward through Virginia circa 1770 or before. Those families who located in Virginia usually signed their names to marriage bonds and other public records as Runyon.

In Virginia the county court clerks and other officials who prepared public records usually spelled the name phonetically, such as Runion or sometimes Runnion. The early settlers as they went westward in Virginia soon lost contact with their ancestors in the eastern colonies. Their children had no opportunity to get an education, and they also spelled their names like they sounded. Some of the descendants of the Runyon families have accepted the Runion-Runnion spelling, and such spelling has been perpetuated to the present day.

Lt. Col Calvin I. Kephart, an authority on the Runyon-Runyan families, has said that John and Thomas, sons of Vincent and Ann Martha (Boutcher) Rongnion moved early to west New Jersey and spelled their name Runyan; while on the other hand Vincent and Peter, who lived and died near their parents' homestead, used the Runyon spelling. There are exceptions to this rule; some have changed to Runyan from Runyon and vice versa.

After careful study of the Runyon-Runyan spellings, the authors have concluded that since all are descendants from Vincent Rongnion, they should adopt the Runyon manner of spelling.

Henry Runyon and his wife, Hannah (Collins) Runyon, apparently were the first Runyon families to settle in that part of Floyd County, which later became a part of Pike County. Soon after their arrival in that wilderness of southeastern Kentucky, Henry's father, John, his wife, son Adron and two daughters settled on Pond Creek. Contemporaneous with the arrival of John and his family on Pond Creek, Adam Runyon and his family settled on Pigeon Creek, which was located in that part of Cabell County, Virginia,

which later became a part of Logan County. Pigeon Creek is not far from Pond Creek. Both families apparently had lived in North Carolina, and later in Tazewell County, Virginia. In later years, descendants of Adam Runyon settled in Pike and Martin counties, Kentucky. Their relationship to the descendants of John Runyon is not known; however, a record may be found to exist. Before 1830, James Runyon, who is thought to be a grandson of Isaac Runyon, a Revolutionary War soldier, and his family settled in Pike County and lived there for a few years, then he went elsewhere. James may have left one or more offspring in Pike County. One of them apparently went later to Pulaski County, Virginia.

Soon after 1861, David Runyon and his wife, Elizabeth, came to Pike County from Russell County, Virginia. David located on Tug River, down stream a short distance from the mouth of Pond Creek. After 1870, David and a part of his family emigrated to Morgan County, Missouri, where he died. David is thought to be a son of Isaac Runyon, Jr., and a grandson of Isaac, Sr.

The infiltration of collateral lines of the Runyon families into the southeastern portion of Kentucky has contributed much confusion in search work. In preparing this book careful study of the various families in each territory has been made, and their lines have been carefully chronicled as completely as known data would permit. Amos Runyon, co-author of this book, has a vast knowledge of the descendants of Adron Runyon and allied families. It is through his efforts and active search work that this publication became possible. Clyde Runyon, Amos' son, has contributed much valuable data which he has found in old court records.

The marriage records are a source of valuable genealogical information; unfortunately some of the early marriages of Virginia are missing, and others give meager data. It is possible that many marriages performed under the bann procedure were never registered, or perhaps they may never have been certified by the ministers at the county clerk's office. The marriage records of Pike County are intact, well

Ralph de Neville

#16

Edward N. Bergavenny

Born 1412 #8
County Durham, England
Marr bef 1424
Died 14 Oct 1476
Warwickshire, England

Richard de B. Sir

Born 1397 #18
Marr July 1411
Died 18 Mar 1422

Isabel de Despenser

Born 1400 #19
Died 1439

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #4
Warwickshire, England
Marr 20 Sep 1492
West Sussex, England
Died
Lewes Priory, Lewes, England

Elizabeth Beauchamp

Born 16 Sep 1415 #9
Worcestershire, England
Died 18 Jun 1448
Warwickshire, England

George Neville

Born 1469 #2
Staindrop, County, England
Marr 1519
Died 28 Sep 1535
Kent, England

Hugh Fenne

Born 1422 #10
Scoulton, Breckland, England
Died 1476

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #5
Died 28 Sep 1485
Norfolk, England

Ursula Neville

c1528 #1
Marr c1550
Died 1575
Spouse: Warham St. Leger

Edward Stafford

Marr 1519 #6

Mary Stafford

Born 1495 #3

Henry Percy

#14

Elanor Percy

#7

These quotations, and the Polton authority for the Coat-of-Arms are taken from Mr. Monnet's book, "First Settlers of Piscataway, New Jersey."

About the same period, families from Piscataqua, Maine, (whence Piscataway), from New York, and from Massachusetts, began to take up land in this northeastern part of New Jersey, and as large families were then in vogue, the French Runyons intermarried with many English settlers, whose names are familiar, such as: Huss, Walker, Fitzrandolph, Holton, Martin, Bray, Drake, Roberts. Other French names in New Jersey are Per(s)ine, Blanchard, Perot.

The history of the Huguenots does not need to be recited here, as encyclopedias are available to all who are not acquainted with the terrible persecutions that forced many thousands from their homes in France. Many more Huguenots fled from their country to England and America, than from Scotland during religious persecutions, to Ireland, thence to America; or from England to America in the early 17th century, - the Puritans and Pilgrims. Strange that a government cannot allow its people freedom to worship as they please. That was more than two centuries ago - and even today -! We thank our government for that freedom in our land.

All of the above article was copied from the December, 1941 "HOBBIES" - The Magazine for Collectors.

The following is a copy of the marriage license on file with the Office of the Sec. of State of New Jersey at Trenton, issued by the then Governor Philip Carteret:

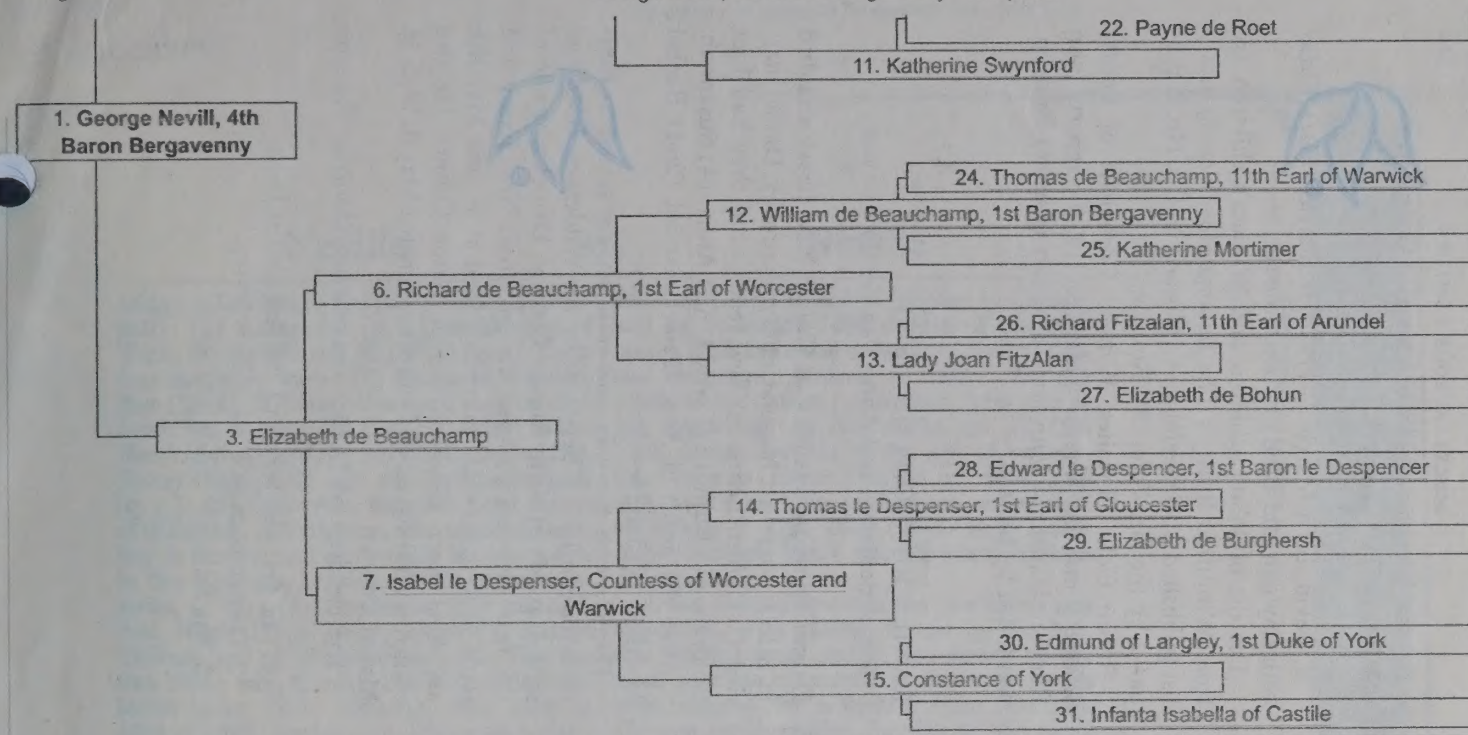
Given under my hand and seal of the Province, the 28th day of June 1668 and the 20th year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second, of England and Ireland, King defender of the faith &c.
(Signed) Ph. Carteret
This couple were joined in matrimony by me the 17th of July 1668.
(Signed) James Bolton

BOUCHER OF CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE

*Rene Boucher (ca. 1595-1665). Seigneur of Acancon (AVANSON), 6.5 miles southwest of Rethel, and his wife Jeanne (de Cleves) Boucher, who was living in 1667

*Rene Boucher (born ca. 1630 engaged in the crafts in London.)

Rene, from France could possibly be the father of Rene, from London, who was possibly the father of Ann, who may have been a descendant of the same family as Joan Boucher of Kent, a lady of distinction and piety, who was



Notes

1. Doyle, James Edmund (1886). *The Official Baronage of England* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MjAwAAAAYAAJ>). vol. 1. London: Longmans, Green & Co. p. 4.
2. Cokayne 1910, p. 31.
3. Richardson I 2011, pp. 168–70.
4. Richardson I 2011, p. 168.
5. Richardson I 2011, p. 170.

References

- Cokayne, George Edward (1910). *The Complete Peerage*, edited by Vicary Gibbs. 1. London: St. Catherine Press. pp. 30–1.
- Davies, Catherine (2004). "Neville, Sir Thomas (b. in or before 1434, d. 1542)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/19964 (<https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/19964>). (Subscription or UK public library membership (<https://www.oxforddnb.com/help/subscribe#public>) required.)
- Richardson, Douglas (2011). Everingham, Kimball G. (ed.). *Major Carter Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families*. 1 (2nd ed.). Salt Lake City. ISBN 1449966373.

External links

- [thepeerage.com page for Edward Nevill, 4th Baron Bergavenny](http://thepeerage.com/page/444/Edward_Nevill_4th_Baron_Bergavenny)

Peerage of England		
Preceded by Edward Nevill	Baron Bergavenny 1478–1492	Succeeded by George Nevill

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dren were born to Abraham and Sophia (Lynch) Runyon. Sophia was a daughter of Peter Lynch.

4. Ruie (Ruby), born in 1782. She was killed by Indians July 24, 1794.

5. Joseph, born March 3, 1786, in Harrison County. He married Elizabeth Curl in Warren County, Ohio, November 10, 1806. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Curl. Joseph died suddenly August 3, 1854, on his way home from a visit with his son, George. Elizabeth was born May 26, 1783, and died March 8, 1872. She is buried by the side of her husband in the Ashbury M.E. Chapel Cemetery. Ten children were born to this union.

6. George, born August 21, 1791, in Harrison County, and died March 23, 1855. George married Susannah Lynch, daughter of Peter Lynch, in 1810. She was born May 5, 1789, and died March 21, 1864.

7. Anna, born circa 1793. She married Jonathan Wolf.

William Runyon was born circa 1751, probably in New Jersey. He was living in that part of Monongalia County in 1782 which later became Harrison County in 1785. The U.S. Census lists William, his wife, and six children living there in 1782 and in Harrison County in 1785. William was granted 395 acres of land situated on the waters of Sycamore Creek, Harrison County, in 1786. He emigrated with his family to Butlerville, Ohio, in 1802, after his home and belongings were destroyed by Indians.

1. Henry, born in 1775. He married Abigail Lynch in 1796. She was born in 1777. Issue.

2. Elizabeth, born circa 1777. She married William Bennett in 1799.

3. William, born circa 1779. He married Hannah Sine in 1803.

4. Susan, born circa 1781. She married John Waggoner in 1798.

5. Isaac, born circa 1783.

6. Jane, born circa 1785. She married George Piper.

7. Benjamin, born circa 1787.

8. John, born circa 1789.

9. David, born March 7, 1793. He married (1st) Elizabeth Layman and (2nd) Rebecca Sharp.

The list of John's children and William's children are from Winnifred Beatty's *The Baumgardner Family* and a list published in *Genealogy and History*, Vol. 5, No. 2, prepared by the late Forest M. Runyon.

Ruben Gold Thwaites, *Withers Chronicles of Border Warfare*, may be in error when (p. 419) he reports John Runyon, Jr., son of John and Susannah (Kuster) Runyon, was killed by Indians.

DANIEL RUNYON (1750-1815)

Son of Benjamin and Ann (Van Coert) Runyon

DANIEL RUNYON was born in 1750 in New Jersey and died in 1815 at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky. Daniel married (1st) Ann Lenox in New Jersey, and they had four children: (1) Ruth. (2) David L. (3) Anna. (4) Susannah.

After the death of Ann, Daniel married (2nd) Rachel Morris in 1775 in New Jersey.

Daniel, with his wife and children, emigrated to Kentucky late in 1787. They came by the Wilderness Road and settled at Mayslick in Mason County. Daniel was one of the first Runyons to come directly from New Jersey and settle in Kentucky. He purchased land at or near Mayslick and held much valuable land in Mason County. He also owned several slaves. His will was probated May 9, 1815, in Mason County.

The children of Daniel and Rachel (Morris) Runyon were:

1. The first was born in 1786 and died at birth.

2. Daniel, born in 1787 in New Jersey.

3. Asa R., 1789-182.

Neville

273

Neville

bridge, called Ralph Neville of Condell (Cundall); (4) Alexander [q. v.], archbishop of York; (5) Sir William (d. 1389?) [q. v.] Their four daughters were: (1) Margaret, married, first (1342), William, who next year became Lord Ros of Hamlake (i.e. Helmsley, in the North Riding), and secondly, marrying in 1362, Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland [q. v.]; (2) Catherine, married Lord Dacre of Gilsland; (3) Eleanor, who married Geoffrey le Scrope, and afterwards became a nun in the Minories, London (*Wills and Inventories*, i. 39); (4) Euphemia, who married, first, Reginald de Lucy; secondly, Robert Clifford, lord of Westmorland, who died before 1364; and, thirdly, Sir Walter de Heslerton (near New Malton). She died in 1394 or 1395. Surtees (iv. 159) adds a sixth son, Thomas, 'bishop-elect of Ely,' but this seems likely to be an error.

[*Rotuli Parliamentorum*; *Calendarium Genealogicum*, published by the Record Commission; *Rymers Foedera*, original and record editions; Robert de Avesbury, Adam de Murimuth, Walsingham; *Letters from Northern Registers and Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense in the Rolls Ser.*; *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club ed.; Galfred le Baker, ed. Maunde Thompson; Froissart, ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove; Surtees's *Hist. of Durham*, vol. iv.; Longman's *Hist. of Edward III*; Dugdale's *Baronage*; Nicolas's *Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope; Segar's *Baronagium Genealogicum*, ed. Edmondson; Selby's *Genealogist*, iii. 107, &c.; Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*.] J. T-r.

NEVILLE, RALPH, sixth **BARON NEVILLE OF RABY** and first **EARL OF WESTMORLAND** (1364-1425), was the eldest son of John de Neville, fifth baron Neville of Raby [q. v.], by his first wife, Maud, daughter of Henry, lord Percy (d. 1352) [q. v.], and aunt of the first earl of Northumberland (SWALLOW, *De Nova Villa*, p. 34; DUGDALE, *Baronage*, i. 297). He first saw service in the French expedition of July 1380 under the king's uncle Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Buckingham, afterwards duke of Gloucester, who knighted him (FROISSART, vii. 321, ed. Lettenhove). Doubtless spending the winter with the earl in Brittany, and returning with him in the spring of 1381, Ralph Neville, towards the close of the year, presided with his cousin Henry Percy, the famous Hotspur (whose mother was a Neville), over a duel between a Scot and an Englishman (*Foedera*, xi. 334-5). In 1383 or 1384 he was associated with his father in receiving payment of the final instalments of David Bruce's ransom (DUGDALE, i. 297). In the autumn of 1385 (26 Oct.), after the king's invasion of Scotland, he was appointed joint governor of Carlisle with the eldest son of his

relative, Lord Clifford of Skipton in Craven, and on 27 March 1386 warden of the west march with the same colleague (DOYLE, *Official Baronage*; *Foedera*, vii. 588). On the death of his father (who made him one of his executors) at Newcastle, on 17 Oct. 1388, Ralph Neville at the age of twenty-four became Baron Neville of Raby, and was summoned to parliament under that title from 6 Dec. 1389 (*Wills and Inventories*, Surtees Soc. i. 42; NICOLAS, *Historic Peerage*).

A few days afterwards the new baron was appointed, with others, to survey the border fortifications, and in the spring of the next year his command in the west march was renewed for a further term (DOYLE). He was made warden for life of the royal forests north of Trent (24 May 1389), and got leave to empark his woods at Raskelf, close to York and his castle of Sheriff-Hutton. The king also gave him a charter for a weekly market at Middleham, and a yearly fair on the day of St. Alkelda, the patron saint of the church (DUGDALE). In July 1389, and again in June 1390, he was employed in negotiations with Scotland (DOYLE; *Foedera*, vii. 672). In June 1391 he obtained a license, along with Sir Thomas Colville of the Dale and other northern gentlemen, to perform feats of arms with certain Scots (*Foedera*, vii. 703). The Duke of Gloucester taking the cross in this year, commissioners, headed by Lord Neville, were appointed (4 Dec.) to perform the duties of constable of England (DOYLE). In the summers of 1393 and 1394 he was once more engaged in negotiations for peace with Scotland, and rather later (20 Richard II, 1396-1397) he got possession of the strong castle of Wark on Tweed by exchange with Sir John de Montacute [q. v.], afterwards third earl of Salisbury.

Neville's power was great in the North country, where he, as lord of Raby and Brancepeth in the bishopric of Durham, and Middleham and Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire, was fully the equal, simple baron though he was, of his cousin the head of the Percies. His support was therefore worth securing by King Richard when, in 1397, he took his revenge upon the Duke of Gloucester and other lords appellant of nine years before. The lord of Raby was already closely connected with the crown and the court party by marriage alliances. He had secured for his eldest son, John, the hand of Elizabeth, daughter of the king's stepbrother, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, who was deep in Richard's counsels, and he himself had taken for his second wife Joan Beaufort, daughter of John

Posted 15 Jan 2013 by

EDWARD NEVILLE (d. 1476), first Baron of Bergavenny or Abergavenny (a form which appeared in the sixteenth century and was not definitely adopted until 1730), was the sixth and youngest son of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

His father had arranged, before his death in 1425, the match which made his youngest son the founder of the house which alone among the Neville branches has been continued in the male line to our own day, and is now represented by the Marquis of Abergavenny.¹ The lady was Elizabeth Beauchamp, only child and heiress of Richard, Earl of Worcester, who died in April 1422 of wounds received at the siege of Meaux. Worcester's father, William Beauchamp, fourth son of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), by Catherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March, inherited the castle and lands of Bergavenny or Abergavenny on Usk on the death of the last Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, whose father, being on the maternal side a nephew of William Beauchamp's mother, had (16 April 1372) placed his cousin next in the entail.²

In 1392 he was summoned to parliament as a baron, under the title either of Lord Bergavenny or (perhaps more probably) of Lord Beauchamp of Bergavenny. Elizabeth Beauchamp's mother was Isabel le Despenser, daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Thomas, sixth Baron le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan and Morgaunoe, and for a moment Earl of Gloucester, whose dignities were forfeited by rebellion in 1400. Worcester married her in July 1411, two months after his father's death, when he was still simply Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny or Beauchamp of Bergavenny, and Elizabeth was born at Hauley Castle, Worcestershire, on 16 Dec. 1415.³ On the death of her mother, who held them in jointure, Edward Neville in 1436 obtained possession of her father's lands, with the exception of the castle and lordship of Abergavenny, which was occupied, under an entail created in 1396 by Worcester's father, by his cousin Richard, Earl of Warwick (d. 1439), who also by papal dispensation married his cousin's widow, Isabel.

But Neville was known as Lord of Bergavenny, and when, after the death of Henry, Duke of Warwick, son of Richard, Earl of Warwick, and Isabel le Despenser in 1445, the Warwick inheritance devolved upon his infant daughter, Anne Beauchamp, who was a ward of the crown, Neville and his wife forcibly entered on the castles and lands, but were driven out.⁴ It was not until after the death of Anne Beauchamp on 3 June 1449 that Neville obtained the royal license (14 July 1449) to enter on the lands, &c., of Abergavenny.⁵ Nevertheless he did not get possession of them, for they passed into the hands of his nephew, Richard Neville, who succeeded to the Warwick estates in right of his wife, Anne Beauchamp, sister of Henry, Duke of Warwick, and called himself Lord of Bergavenny.⁶

Edward Neville was summoned to parliament as Baron of Bergavenny in September 1450, but it was not until the time of his grandson that the castle and lordship were definitely acquired by the holder of the title.⁷ Henry VIII restored them to George Neville, third baron Bergavenny. The history of the barony of Abergavenny is marked by more than one anomaly, but, if those were right who have maintained that it was held by the tenure of the castle, this would be the greatest. Edward Neville was the first person who was undoubtedly summoned to parliament under the express style of 'Lord of Bergavenny,' and Sir Harris Nicolas was inclined to think that he ought to be considered the first holder of the Abergavenny barony.⁸

He made very little figure in the stormy times in which some of his brothers and nephews were so prominent. In 1449 he had seen some military service in Normandy, and his son had been one of the hostages for the performance of the conditions on which the English were allowed to march out of Rouen in October of that year.⁹ In the civil strife he followed the lead of the heads of his family. When, in 1454, his brother-in-law, the Duke of York, became Protector of the Kingdom, and his eldest brother, the Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor, Abergavenny, with other Neville peers, sat pretty regularly in the privy council.¹⁰ Northampton is the only battle of the civil war in which his presence is mentioned.¹¹

When Edward IV became king, Abergavenny served in the north under his nephews against the Lancastrians in the autumn of 1462, and more than once occurs as a commissioner of array in Kent, where he probably resided at his first wife's manor of Birling, close to Maidstone.¹² Abergavenny did not change his king with his nephew Warwick, died on 18 Oct. 1476, and apparently was buried in the priory church at Abergavenny, where there is a monument of a warrior, at whose feet is a bull, the crest of Neville.¹³

By his first wife, Elizabeth Beauchamp, he had two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Richard, died during his father's lifetime, and was buried in Staindrop Church, the ancient Neville mausoleum by the gates of Raby Castle.¹⁴ Raby was now in the hands of the elder family of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, which was, by 1440, on the worst of terms with the younger. But George, the second son who succeeded his father as Baron of Abergavenny, is said to have been born at Raby. The direct male line of Edward Neville ended with his great grandson, Henry Neville, who died in 1587, leaving only a daughter, married to Sir Thomas Fane.

Henry Neville's cousin, Edward Neville (d. 1580), obtained the castle and lordship of Abergavenny under

DETAILS

Person 12: 1211-1211

Person 12: 1211-1211
This person is listed as being born in 1211 and died in 1211. The dates are likely incorrect or represent a very short lifespan. The name of the person is not clearly legible.

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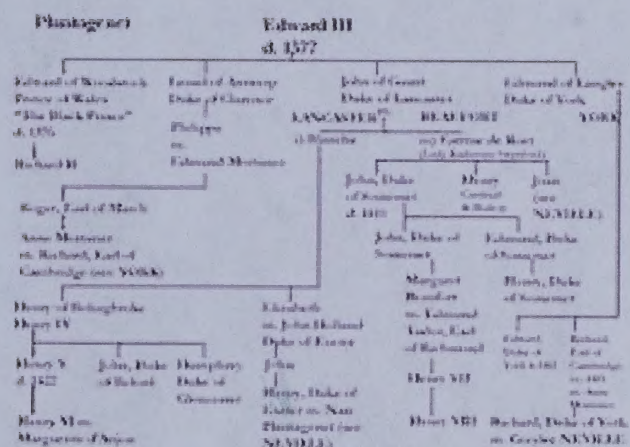
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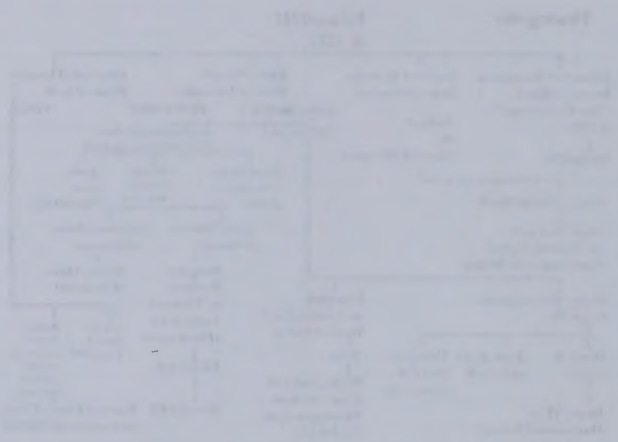
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01/01/2019





Posted 03 Jun 2017 by

D: I3814

Name: Thomas STAMPS

Surname: Stamps

Given Name: Thomas

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1700 in St Mary's White, Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co, VA, USA

Death: BEF 26 May 1763 in Fauquier Co, VA, USA

Reference Number: 31

_UID: 4852DAF9156FDD4A9FA304958CAFC6988CAB

Note:

e. Thomas Stamps was born about 1700 in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., VA. About 1724, he married Mary Rose, daughter of John Rose, of Wicomico Parish, Northumberland Co., VA.

Under her father's will, Mary and her sister, Elizabeth Dodson, inherited the lands, negroes, stock and etc. of their father.1 Thomas Stamps obtained a land grant on Feb. 15, 1730 to adjoining lands owned by Thomas Jarman of Stafford County, on Walnut Run of Cedar Creek, called the Northern Neck Grant. Thomas named his home "Walnut Lea".

Thomas' name appears on the rent rolls in 1738 in Prince William Co., VA. He and his wife, and son, William, leased lands from James Scott of Prince William Co., VA. Thomas made his will on Nov. 28, 1756. It was witnessed by Catherine Rhoades, mother of Catharine who married Thomas' son, Dr. Timothy Stamps.

Thomas' will was offered for probate on May 26, 1763, Fauquier Co, VA. He died the early part of 1763. At the time of his death, Timothy and John were of lawful age. William, George and Elizabeth were minors.

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1 The original wills of John Rose and Thomas Stamps are in the possession of the Shackelford Family in Washington State.

David Crouch

Born ca1744 #2
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
Died Jul 1799
Montgomery County, Virginia

Aaron Crouch

Born 02 Feb 1786 #1
Montgomery County, Virginia
Marr 23 Jul 1808
Mercer County, Kentucky
Died 08 Feb 1848
Bartholomew County, Indiana
Spouse: Mary "Polly" Cassidy

Margaret E. Frogge

Born 1746 #3
Died Aft. 2/14/1797/ 1799
Maryland

_UID: BC9DB34D2F+E954E8/C2CA840B26B4DDC20D

Note:

! (1) "Stamps Confidential Family History-Dec2006," by Will Stamps
 (http://wc.rootsweb.com, 4 Dec 2006). Cites: (a) Lancaster Co., VA Order Book, 1720, p.193. (b) Northern Neck Grant Book C, p.221. (c) "Chinn Family History." (d) "Marriages of Some Virginia Residents, 1607-1800," by D.F. Wulfert. (e) Lancaster Co., VA Will Book 14, p.105. (f) Inventory, Goochland Co., VA Court, 15 Apr 1746. (g) "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," Vol. 1, by Bishop William Meade, p.461. (h) Lancaster Co., VA Order Book, Vol. 4.

! Birth: (1) s/o Timothy STAMPS/Margaret FRIZZELL. St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., VA.

Marriage to Mary __: (1) Family tradition has it that he married Mary BYRD, daughter of Col. William BYRD/Mary HORSEMANDIN, abt 1700. No mention is made of this marriage in the various BYRD records, while some indicate that Mary never married; another says that she married a John ROGERS. (1a) Wife named Mary in 1720 deed.

Marriage to Catherine __: (1d) Catherine, widow of John YERBY. ca. 1739.

Death: (1) Will dtd 15 Mar 1745, recorded 9 May 1746, Lancaster Co., VA.

(1) William STAMPS lived in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., VA.

(1h) The Lancaster County Order Book, Vol. 4, gives the following information on men able to bear arms: STAMPS, 1718, 4 men; 1718, 3 men; 1720, 3 men.

(1) 1720: William STAMPS was granted license to operate a ferry over the Rappahannock River.

(1a) 1720: William STAMPS sold land and Mary STAMPS relinquished her dower rights.

(1) 1721: Francesco FRIZZELL, brother to Margaret FRIZZELL STAMPS, deeded 130 acres in the Northern Neck to William STAMPS.

(1b) 1731: William obtained a grant for 1533 acres on or near Goose Creek. The land was adjacent to 13,879 acres grant to Col. Charles BURGESS of Lancaster Co., VA.

(1c) 1731: Charles BURGESS, William STAMPS, Thomas THORNTON and Rowleigh CHINN engaged John BARBER to survey the boundary lines. Heirs of CHINN and POWELL fell out in 1811 over their division lines and the accuracy of the 1731 survey and went to court. The lawsuit, titled POWELL vs. CHINN was heard in Loudoun Co., VA Superior Court. Depositions were taken from distant witnesses, one of whom was William STAMPS of Bourbon Co., KY.

(1g) William appears to have been a member of the St. James Northam Parish in Goochland Co., VA; a record there, perhaps an obituary, states: "STAMPS ... This was William STAMPS." (1e) 1745, 15 Mar: William STAMPS wrote his will, now lost.

(1e) 1746, 9 May: Will recorded, Lancaster Co., VA.

(1e) 1746, Apr: Chattin CHOWINING, executor, filed an inventory of his estate.

(1f) 1746, 15 Apr: An inventory of his estate was also filed in Goochland Co., VA. 1 negro man named Pryman £25; 1 do name Harry £21 46 pounds; 1 negro woman named Phillis £35; 2 cows and calf £ 237 pounds; 1 bed, rugg, blanket and boulder £35; 3 young cattle £30 65 pounds; 3 piggs 13, 7 young hoggs 28?, young steer 102 pounds 11; 3 old axes 2, 2 gubbing axes 5 cold hoes 3 10, 1 frying pan 20; 76 pounds 6. Signed by appraisers Daniel JOHNSON, William FORD, John DAILEY.

(1) 1752, 9 Dec: A division of the estate was made and recorded on 15 Dec 1752. Issue: Mary STAMPS, Margaret STAMPS, John STAMPS, William STAMPS, Thomas STAMPS.

Change Date: 19 Apr 2007 at 01:00:00

Marriage 1 Mary Children

1. William Stamps b: in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., Virginia
2. Thomas Stamps b: in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., Virginia

Marriage 2 Catherine

- Married: ABT 1739

DETAILS

John de Neville

Born 1337 #16
Died 1388

Maud de Percy

Born 1335 #17
Died 1379

John of Gaunt

Born 06 Mar 1340 #18
Died 03 Feb 1399

Katherine de Swynford

Born 1350 #19
Died 1403

William Beauchamp

#20

Thomas Despenser

#22

Ralph de Neville

Born 1364 #8
County Durham, England
Marr 29 Nov 1396
Died 24 Oct 1425
County Durham, England

Joan Beaufort

Born 1375 #9
Died 1440

Richard Beauchamp

#10
Marr July 1411
Died Apr 1422

Isabel de Despenser

#11

Edward Neville

Born 1412 #4
Died 1476

Elizabeth Beauchamp

Born 1415 #5
Died 1448

Hugh Fenne

Born 1422 #6
Scoulton, Breckland, England
Died 1476

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #2
Warwickshire, England
Marr 20 Sep 1492
West Sussex, England
Died
Lewes Priory, Lewes, England

George Neville

Born 1469 #1
Staindrop, County, England
Died 28 Sep 1535
Kent, England
Spouse: Joan Arundel

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #3
Died 28 Sep 1485
Norfolk, England

slaves which did belong to Katherine Stamps, his wife's mother.

William Stamps died ca. 1745-6. His will, dated March 15, 1745, is lost. It was recorded on May 09, 1746 in Lancaster Co., VA. Chatten Chowining, executor, filed an inventory in April of 1746. An inventory was also filed the same year in Goochland Co. A division of the estate was made Dec. 09, 1752 and recorded on Dec. 15, 1752. William appears to have been a member of the St. James Northam Parish in Goochland Co; a record there, perhaps an obituary, states: "Stamps ... This was William Stamps."

Issue:

- a. Mary Stamps*
- b. Margaret Stamps*
- c. John Stamps*
- d. William Stamps*
- e. Thomas Stamps*

- =====
- 1 Lancaster County Order Book, 1720, page 193.*
 - 2 Northern Neck Grant Book C, page 221.*
 - 3 See Chinn family history for relationship between Chinn & Stamps families.*
 - 4 Marriages of Some Virginia Residents, 1607-1800, by D.F. Wulfert.*
 - 5 Lancaster County Will Book 14, page 105*
 - 6 Copy follows of Inventory, filed with Goochland County Court, April 15, 1746*
 - 7 Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, Vol. 1, by Bishop William Meade, page 461. This book needs to be checked.*

Estate of William Stamps, deceased
Filed 15 April 1746
Goochland County Court, Virginia

Inventory

In pursuant to an order of the Court of Goochland County held this 15th day of April 1746, we, the appraisers have met and appraised the estate brought to our view of Wm. Stamps, dec'd.

To 1 negro man named Pryman £25
1 do name Harry £21 46 pounds

To 1 negro woman named Phillis £35
2 cows and calf £ 237 pounds

To 1 bed, rugg, blanket and boulder £35

Alexander Argo

Born 1694 #16
Died 1777/1794

Sarah Alden

Born 1742 #17
Died 1825

Alexander Argo

Born 1769 #8
Scotland/Delaware
Marr 12 Aug 1832
Vermilion County, Illinois
Died 18 Sep 1836
Champaign County, Illinois

Easter Marquiss

Born 1773 #9
Died 11 Sep 1860
Piatt County, Illinois

Moses Argo

Born 1804 #4
Ohio
Marr 29 Jan 1843
Vermilion County, Illinois
Died 12 Feb 1854

Harvey Argo

Born 1846 #2
Died 1921

Ellen Faulk

Born 1828 #5
Died 18 Aug 1868
St. Joseph, Champaign, Illinois

Roy Argo

Born 01 Jan 1885 #1
St. Joe, Champaign, Illinois
Marr ca1906
Died 19 Sep 1949
Phoenix, Maricopa, Arizona
Spouse: Mattie Jane Dunn

Lydia Ann Birdsell

Born 1849 #3
Died 1910

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were so-called non-conformists and were Quakers, and they formed a plantation which, with Providence and Newport, obtained from England in March 1644, a charter under the title of 'The Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England.'" Coddington and his party drew up and signed the following agreement:

THE COMPACT

"We, whose names are underwritten, do swear solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, to incorporate ourselves into a body politic, and as He shall help us, will submit our persons, lives and estates, unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Hosts and to His Holy Word of Truth, to be guided and judged thereby. *Exod. XXIV. 3; 2 Kings XI. 17.*"

William Coddington
John Clark
William Dyer
William Freeborn
John Walker
Samuel Wilbur

Richard Garder
William Baulston
Edward Hutchinson
William Hutchinson
Henry Bull
John Coggeshall

"Ann Hutchinson was a member of this party. Coddington was chosen chief ruler, with three assistants, which comprised the council, and the motto of their seal was '*Amor Vincit Omnia.*' Another settlement at Newport was formed in the southern part of the island. Here breaking roads, clearing up woods, exterminating wolves and foxes, opening a trade in lumber, engaging boldly in building ships, and, above all, forming a free and simple government with careful regard to religion and education, they soon found themselves in advance of their elder sister, Providence."

It will be noted that Clement² Weaver married Mary Freeborn, the daughter of William Freeborn, one of the founders of Rhode Island,—a member of the Coddington party which bought the island from the Indians, and one of the signers of the Compact. If the original intention of the party had been carried out and the settlement had been made on Delaware Bay, it is not probable that this marriage would have taken place and the history of the Weaver family would have been a different story.

But, in the words of Shakespeare:

*"There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will."*

They tarried in Portsmouth,—the Weaver family soon left Weymouth, Mass., and settled midway between Newport and Portsmouth,—Clement² Weaver and Mary Freeborn were married and their descendants multiplied and soon became important factors in the development of the Colony, though the most of

them, like nearly all of their contemporaries, were owners and tillers of the soil.

The spirit of the pioneer has always been manifest in our family. During the quarter-century preceding the Revolutionary War some of the more venturesome settled in the undeveloped territory of Nova Scotia, Maine and Western Vermont. After the war the exodus from New England became general and many representatives of our family were soon found in New York and Pennsylvania. They pushed steadily forward, ever seeking favorable opportunities for desirable settlements further west, until today they may be found in great numbers in nearly every state of the Union and not a few in Canada.

In looking for historical items regarding our family some peculiar marriage customs were found in Rhode Island in colonial days. The following marriage certificates will illustrate one of these customs relating to the marriage of widows:

"This is to certify all ministers of Justice or whom it may concern that whereas John Nichols, Esq. and Rebecca Andrus, widow, both of East Greenwich in the colony of Rhode Island yt having been lawfully Published they did personally appear in the highway in sd town and the said Rebekah did strip herself unto her shift and declare if she lost all to take ye sd John Nichols to be her husband and ye sd John Nichols did take her to be his wife and they were lawfully married this 18th day of June, 1721, before me."

"THOMAS FRY"
"Justice"

"These are to signify to all ministers of Justice that Henry Straight, Jr. of East Greenwich colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations took Mary Webb of ye town of Warwick in ye colony aforesaid widow in only a shift and no other garment in ye presence of Avis Gorton Mary Collins and Preslor Crandall witnesses and were lawfully married in sd Warwick ye fifth of August 1725 by me."

JOHN WEAVER
Justice

It is evident from the following that at least one of our family felt the force of the New England blue laws:

"Taunton, Mass., January 1729-30. John Weaver in court owning that he had been guilty of a breach of the Sabbath by husking corn on the Lord's day evening, ordered that he pay a fine of ten shillings as the law directs and cost of court."

The following court record indicates that the qualities of shrewdness and acquisitiveness were well developed in Clement² Weaver.

"GENERAL COURT OF TRYALLS NEWPORT"

"Entered traverse: in Court Called appeared:

Serjant Clement Weaver being Indicted in Court for taking in the Comons and hie-way of the Towne of Newport and making his alligation that any of the Towne of Newport might not be Judge or Jury in said case: which alligations though the Court could not altogether allow of. Yett notwithstanding the said Clement Weaver making a Rational Motion in Court that himself and Mr. Benedict Arnold might choose either of them one man and the Court be pleased to add three unto them and so the major part of the five to fully detirmine the difference concerning the hie-way

2. CLEMENT² WEAVER (*Clement¹*) was born in Glastonbury, England, between 1617 and 1625. He may have been born around 1619 to 1621, or perhaps in 1624 as the Glastonbury records of baptisms are entirely wanting for that year. He died, probably, in 1683, as his will executed Nov. 24, 1680, was probated in that year.

He married not far from 1645 to 1648 *Mary Freeborn*, born 1627, whose death record has not been found, but who is known to have been living March 6, 1664. She was the daughter of William Freeborn, who embarked April 30, 1634, at Ipswich, England, in the ship *Francis* bound for America. His age was forty and with him was his wife Mary, aged thirty-seven, and his daughters, Mary aged seven and Sarah aged two. He settled at first in Boston, but, owing to his religious views, was ordered, with others in 1638, to depart from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and he became one of the founders of Portsmouth on the Island of Rhodes. The "Compact," of which he was one of the signers and the record of the purchase of the Island from the Indians may be found in Chapter VI.

Newport was the only other town on this Island up to 1743 when Middletown was incorporated.

It seems likely, therefore, that the Weaver family, or at any rate Clement,² came to Newport considerably earlier than 1650. The marriage and the courtship must have taken place on the Island. It is not known that he ever lived in Portsmouth, although he owned land there in 1651 which may have been a gift from his father-in-law.

The earliest mention we have of Clement, Jr., is in the will of his grandfather Holbrook Dec. 11, 1625, wherein provision was made that he and his cousins, Thomas Holbrook, Jr., and Edmund Tyly should have "my ground att y^e moore geate together wth y^e leases and conveyances thereof" . . . "if my son John Holbrook be dead." But "if he be livinge" John is to have this land. As the testator died within two months he probably never learned anything more of his son. Nor do we know whether he came back or not.

We may assume that Clement² came to America with his parents while still in his minority, living a few years at Weymouth before settling permanently at Newport.

He was called Sergeant, but its significance and whether it was a military, legal or other title is not known.

At Portsmouth town meeting January 26, 1651, it was agreed that Edward Andros shall "runn 4 Rodd wider at the uper end of his lott next Clement Weaver." March 5, 1651, Clement Weaver "Juneor of Nuport" bought of Joshua Coggeshall of Portsmouth, for a valuable consideration "a parsell of land lying in a Tryangle forme Butted and Bounded as followeth: on the Southeast by the Comon sixty Pols from thence on a straight line to a great white

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oake marked on boath sides and from that white oake along the line between this Parsell of land and land formerly and still is in the Possession of Clemant Weavor aforesayd."

The earliest known list of freemen of the Colony was made in 1655. Clement Weaver and Clement Weaver, Jr., both appear in this list as belonging to Newport. This does not show when they were admitted. July 4, 1659, he sold 30 acres of land to Joshua Coggeshall of Portsmouth, the deed being recorded in Portsmouth. He was called of Newport and signed by a mark ("R").

March 6, 1664, he became possessed of land in Westerly.

Clement Weaver and John Weaver were among the fifty persons to whom the township of East Greenwich was granted Oct. 31, 1677. The grant consisted of 5,000 acres and was to be laid out in parcels of 100 acres for each. The house lots of all (10 acres each) to be laid out together "near the sea." Before this the tract was known as "the Narragansett Country." There seems to be no reason for doubting that these two grantees were Sergeant Clement² and his son John. His share was laid out March, 1679-80.

Aug. 28, 1680, Sergeant Clement Weever of Newport deeded "my farm in East Greenwich of 90 acres" to "my son Clement Weever of East Greenwich for life" . . . then to "his son William." Thomas Weever was a witness to this deed. Feb. 3, 1681-2 Sergeant Clement Weaver deeded land to George Vaughan of East Greenwich.

Besides the lands already mentioned, lying in Newport, Portsmouth, East Greenwich and Westerly Sergeant Clement Weaver was also possessed of land in the "Narragansett Country" and called by the name "Wesquadnaigue." This tract is described as containing "by Estimation Fifteen mile square," and was "Bound- ed on the East by the Town of Providence Line." It was afterwards a part of Providence and still later it was Scituate.

In his will dated Nov. 24, 1680, and proved in 1683 Clement Weaver left to Thomas, son of his son John some land in the above tract or township. Evidence of this, and of the will itself, is found in a deed given in 1702-3 by John's son "Thomas Weaver, Jr." to Thomas Lillibridge both of Newport, in which Thomas Weaver, Jr., conveyed "one half of a Fifteenth Share" in this tract. (For a more particular abstract of this deed see under Thomas.⁴)

The will of Sergeant Clement Weaver is not now known to be extant. When the British occupied Newport in the Revolutionary War they seized the town records and they were sunk in Hell Gate. The vessel in which they were deposited has been raised and efforts have been made to restore some of them, but thus far the will of Sergeant Clement Weaver has not been found and probably it is permanently lost. Except for this deed of his grandson nothing at all would be known of its contents. From records which follow in the accounts of the other sons it seems likely that

they both received land in the Westquadnaig Purchase also, and probably by bequest. Mr. Austin in his *Rhode Island Dictionary* says, "A reference to this will is found in a list of seventeen wills (between the dates of 1676 and 1695) that were presented to the Court in 1700, by parties interested, the law requiring three witnesses and these wills having but two."

However monotonous the rest of his life may have been its placidity was interrupted during 1681 and 1682 by one Benedict Arnold of Newport, who true to the name for stirring up trouble, sued him for trespass and won a verdict of fifteen shillings and costs of Court. Weaver appears to have appealed and the further record of the case appears in Chapter VI.

He had further experience with the Courts, however, as he served several terms on the grand jury in the years 1671, 1680, 1681 and 1683, perhaps other years as well.

The latest mention of him is found in Newport Town Records, Sept. 4, 1683, where he was mentioned by his title of Sergeant as a grand juryman.

The wills, land records, court records and some family records of many of his descendants have been omitted for lack of space. If wanted, they can be had at cost of copying.

CHILDREN:

- 3-I. Clement² was born probably about 1647 and died in 1691.
- II. William² was born perhaps in 1649 and died presumably before January 15, 1676, as he did not join his brothers in the deed to their uncle, Gideon Freeborn. Nothing is known of him except that he signed the deed of March 6, 1664.
- 4-III. John² born about 1650.
- 5-IV. Thomas² born probably 1661 or earlier as he had a gift of land from his uncle, Thomas Dungan in 1682. He did not join in the deed of 1664 nor in the later one to his uncle Freeborn, very likely because he had no share in the land conveyed, by reason of being too young, or not born when his grandfather gave the deed.

3. CLEMENT³ WEAVER (Clement² (2) Clement¹) probably was born in Newport, R. I., not far from 1647. He died shortly before Sept. 8, 1691, and was buried in East Greenwich on land that descended to his oldest son, Clement,⁴ as seen by the latter's will. His first wife, married about 1668, whose name has not been ascertained, died previous to Sept., 1677. He married (2) after May 6, 1678, *Rachel Andrews* of Newport, the dates of whose birth and death as well as the names of her parents remain in oblivion thus far. Possibly she was a widow. She survived him and was made executrix. She was alive Nov. 2, 1697.

The earliest known record of Clement³ Weaver is a deed given by his mother to her brother, Gideon Freeborn, March 6, 1664, which he also signed, making his mark as did the others who signed it. As he was undoubtedly under age when this document was

History and genealogy of a branch of the Weaver family

Chapter VII. Clement Weaver of Weymouth, Mass., and Newport, R. I., and some of his descendants

Save v

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passed, the deed could not constitute a perfect title; therefore, apparently, on January 15, 1676, he and his brother John gave their uncle a second deed of exactly the same piece of land. Oct. 22, 1673, in the court at Newport he won the verdict in a suit brought against him by Dr. Henry Greenland for an alleged debt.

May 4, 1675, he was admitted as a freeman of the town of Newport, and on Oct. 31, 1677, he was a freeman of East Greenwich.

On Oct. 31, 1677, Clement Weaver and John Weaver were among the fifty grantees of the 5,000 acres "in the Narragansett Country" to be known as East Greenwich. Each portion was to consist of 100 acres. The house-lots of all, ten acres each, were to be laid out together "near the sea." The act of the General Assembly incorporating this town reads, "And further this Assembly do enact, order and declare, for the services rendered during King Philip's War the persons here named are the persons who shall possess the same." Clement and John Weaver were named with 48 others. This doubtless accounts for the fact that Clement³ was called "Captain." He served in King Philip's War and probably he was captain of one of the companies.

On April 10, 1678, he was chosen Sergeant of East Greenwich and hence must have been a resident.

On Aug. 28, 1680, Sergeant Clement² Weaver of Newport deeded to his son Clement³ Weaver of East Greenwich the life tenure of his 90 acre farm in East Greenwich directing that William,⁴ son of Clement³ should succeed to it after the death of his father. Sept. 14, 1680, Clement³ exchanged this farm with John Wood for his 90 acres.

September, 1680, both he and his father were taxed as owning estate in Newport and also in East Greenwich.

May 5, 1685, Elizabeth Brown of Newport, widow and executrix of James Brown, for £12, sold land to Clement Weaver. He seems to have been useful and prominent in the town affairs from the first, serving as assessor, moderator of the town meetings, on the petit and grand juries, on a special committee to lay out the farms, etc., and on the town council. He was chosen Deputy to the General Court at Newport Feb. 20, 1679-80 and was returned to that post Feb. 28, 1682, in 1685, 1684 and 1689.

The first record in which he is given the title "Captain" is a receipt in the East Greenwich town records dated March 9, 1680-1 from John Wood for "all accounts from the beginning of the world" to date.

In 1685-6 Captain Clement Weaver and Philip Long, who had been appointed at a previous meeting, to find a suitable and convenient lot for a burying place made their report. Feb. 26, 1689-90 Captain Clement Weaver was Deputy to the General Assembly. In the settlement of his estate he is likewise dignified with this title.

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Posted 18 Jul 2010 by

"Clement Weaver may have come with this group. (will try to locate ship later) His brother in law, Thomas Holbrook, settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1635 but a Weymouth historian named Nash believed that Weaver came before Holbrook, but after 1630. In 1643, Thomas Holbrook and Clement Weaver are listed as adjoining land owners in Weymouth but between 1643 and 1651, Weaver moved to Newport, Rhode Island. Clement Weaver's death was documented in a letter written October 20, 1683 by Samuel Hubbard of Newport to William Gibson of New London, Connecticut. Here we read, "Old Weaver is dead near an hundred years old." No records have been found concerning the death of his wife Rebecca. Thomas and Elizabeth Weaver Dungan named one son Clement and one daughter Rebecca." (If he died in 1683 as indicated, his dates are correct)

Clement Weaver and his brother-in-law, Thomas Holbrook, settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1635 where they lived on adjoining property.

Clement Weaver had accumulated some wealth at the time of his death. Clement Weaver's inventory at his death had, in addition to 151 pounds: "2 oxen, 5 cows, 3 calves, 38 sheep, 8 lambs, 2 horses, 3 mares, 2 colts, 10 lean swine, 6 pigs, 3 shoats, 59 cheeses, pair of still yards, 2 spinning wheels, loom, 2 ploughs, 6 hives of bees, carpenter's tools, pewter, etc."

All Weaver genealogy can be found on some of the North Carolina genealogy which is massive. Check out the web site on New River Notes, in North Carolina for more records. Clement Weaver's genealogy goes back to ancient times.

Clement Weaver, Sr. was the first of the Weaver family to move to Massachusetts. He moved to Boston about 1638, soon thereafter living in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was living in Weymouth in 1643, next to his wife's brother, Thomas Holbrook.

The Pilgrims of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where Clement first lived in America, had left England due to intolerance for their religious beliefs. On the other hand the Pilgrims were intolerant of anyone who did not share their beliefs and would banish them from the Colony. It was because of such problems that Roger Williams took his Baptists to Rhode Island, settling at what is now Providence.

AFTER LASER INSTRUCTIONS

Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty (SLT)

PLEASE LEAVE TAPE ON YOUR EYE FOR 20 MINUTES

- You will have **NO depth perception** when using only one eye. Please take extra caution when walking or drinking hot liquid while your eye is taped.
- After taking the tape off your eye as instructed. You could experience some double vision due to the dilation / or injection with your procedure. If this occurs and is bothersome simply place the tape back over the eye or leave the tape off and in time the vision should return to normal.
- **Do not rub your eye!** Your eye will be very numb after the laser treatment from all the eye drop medications used so you need to close your eye first and then dab with a tissue around the eye if needed due to watering.
- You may also experience a mildly enlarged pupil after the laser procedure (Rarely, the enlarged pupil is permanent).
- You could also experience a brow ache and/or headache due to some of the drops we use before the procedure. Or if you experience any discomfort at all you may take Tylenol.

***Be sure to begin using your medicated eye drops
(Fluor-Op or Fluorometholone)
after you remove the tape as directed by our office.**

**BE SURE TO CONTINUE ANY PREVIOUSLY PRESCRIBED
GLAUCOMA MEDICATIONS AS USUAL.**

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Posted 13 Jul 2010 by

Clement Weaver was born about 1585 to 1590, as he died about 1683, "near 100 years old." He came to New England between 1630 and 1640; settled at first in Boston, later removed to Weymouth, as in 1643 he owned property there and lived next door to his brother-in-law Thomas Holbrook. About 1650 he left Weymouth and went to Rhode Island, where he was a wall builder. He and his son Clement were made freemen (citizens with a right to vote) in Newport in 1655.

On 19 May 1617, he married at St. John's, Glastonbury, co. Somerset, Rebecca, daughter of William Holbrook. (William was born about 1560 and died at Glastonbury, where his will, dated 11 December 1625, was proved 1 February 1626.) They were the parents of

Sgt. Clement Weaver, born in Glastonbury before 11 December 1625, on which date he is mentioned in the will of his grandfather William Holbrook. He came to New England with his parents and was made a freeman at Portsmouth in 1655. He was a jurymen in 1671, a member of the House of Deputies in 1678. He was a grantee in a deed dated 5 March 1651; in 1659 he sold land and on 6 March 1664 he bought other property in Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1682 he sold to George Vaughan ten acres in East Greenwich. His will, dated 24 November 1680, was probated in 1683. About the year 1645 he married Mary Freeborn of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

At the age of seven years she came with her parents, William Freeborn and Mary, to Boston. They sailed from Ipswich, England, on the ship "Francis," having lived at Witham, co. Essex, England, where William Freeborn owned the manor of Batisford, with mansion house "of great antiquity." He sold the property 20 December 1633 and, on 30 April 1634, at the age of 40 years, he settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, with his wife Mary, age 33, and children: Mary, above-named, and Sarah, age 2. They had been married about the year 1625, and he died at Portsmouth 28 April 1670, five days before his wife, and five days after his daughter Sarah. William Freeborn and others, "because the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people of New England," were by sentence of the Court on 9 mo. 20th, 1637, ordered to deliver up all fire arms and by act of Assembly of 12 March 1638 were for their convictions excluded and driven out of Massachusetts.

On 7 March 1638, William Freeborn with other planters, among them Clement Weaver, original purchasers of Rhode Island, Signed, the compact which marks the foundation of the Colony at Portsmouth, R. I.: "We whose names are underwritten do hereby solemnly in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His, given us in His holy Word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

On 1 December 1641, Jeremy Clarke and William Freeborn were members of the Grand jury in Portsmouth, and in 1642 William Freeborn was Constable. On 10 December 1649 he received a grant of 140 acres in Portsmouth conditioned only that he must build a house within a year. On 19 May 1657 he was elected a member of the General Court of Commissioners and the same year was a member of the Rhode Island Assembly. The Freeborns were members of the Society of Friends.

Sgt. Clement Weaver and Mary Freeborn had

- Clement, the 3d, Captain in King Philip's War, born about 1646, died in 1691; married first wife, name unknown. Married second 26 September 1677, Rachel Andrew, who married second William Bennet.
- Elizabeth, who was married to Rev. Thomas Dungan, of whom later
- William, born about 1651; was living 28 August 1680, at Newport, Rhode Island.
- John, born about 1653, died before 1702, at Newport, Rhode Island; married Catherine, whose surname is not known.

John S. Wurts, MAGNA CHARTA, Brookfield Pub. Co., Philadelphia, 1945, Part III, p. 436-437, 454.

Wilfred Jordan, Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, 1942, pp. 679-680

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Making and crediting of payments We provide several ways for you to make a payment:

- **Mail:** Send your payment to the P.O. Box printed on your statement coupon.
- **Online:** Sign on to your PNC Online Banking account at pnc.com and click on the "Transfer Funds" tab.
- **Phone:** Use our automated telephone payment service by calling the customer service phone number on the first page of this statement.

If you use one of the payment options listed above to make your payment and you comply with the additional payment requirements set out in this section, we will credit your payment as follows:

- Payments received by 5:00 p.m. eastern time (6:00 p.m. eastern time for payments made by using our automated telephone payment service) will be credited the same day received.
- Payments received after 5:00 p.m. eastern time (6:00 p.m. eastern time for payments made by using our automated telephone payment service) will be credited the next day.

If you don't use one of the options listed above and/or don't comply with the following additional payment requirements, crediting of your payment may be delayed up to 5 days or your payment may be rejected.

Additional payment requirements All payments must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on an account at a U.S. financial institution. You may not use a PNC Bank convenience check to make a payment on your account. When sending your payment by mail, you must use the envelope provided with your statement and include your statement coupon, make sure our address on the statement coupon is showing through the envelope window; do not send cash or include paper clips, staples, tape or other correspondence with your payment.

***Credit availability** Because it may take several days to process your payment, it may take 7 or more days before your payment amount is available to re-borrow as part of your available credit. Even if the payment amount is not immediately available to re-borrow, the payment will be credited to your account as specified above. Information on this statement about your credit availability is accurate as of your statement period end date (closing date). Go to pnc.com/online banking for information about your current balance and available credit.

Notice to customers paying by check When you make a payment with a personal check, you authorize us to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction. This means your account could be debited as early as the same day the payment is received. Your check will no longer be sent to your bank for processing. It will be destroyed and a copy will be retained. Therefore, you will no longer receive the original or a copy of your check back from your bank. Also, the way in which the transaction appears on your bank statement will change. Your statement will now show a line item for an electronic entry initiated by PNC Bank, and will include the check number, payee and the check amount. If you have questions regarding the conversion of your payment to an electronic transfer, please refer to the customer service phone number on the first page of this statement.

Conditional payments Any payment you send to us for less than the full balance marked with the words "Paid in Full" or similar language must be sent to Customer Service, P.O. Box 3429, Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3429. We may refuse to accept such payments. If you send such payments to any other address or we determine that there is no valid dispute as to the amount you owe us, we reserve all of our rights with regard to the payment – including our right to accept any such payment and still require you to pay us any remaining balance. All other payments made by mail should be sent to the payment address printed on your statement coupon.

Variable APRs APRs on your account that are variable will vary with the market based on the prime rate.

How to avoid paying interest on purchases (grace period) We will charge interest on purchases from the date of each transaction. Interest will continue to be imposed until the date payment in full of the new balance is posted to your account. If you pay your entire new balance showing on this statement by your due date, you may avoid paying interest on new purchases appearing on your next statement if you pay those purchases by the due date shown on that next statement.

Calculation of balance subject to interest rate We use the average daily balance (including new transactions) method to calculate each "balance subject to interest rate" shown in the "Interest Charged" section of your statement. Unless you are receiving a promotional or introductory balance transfer APR, balance transfers are included in the average daily balance for purchases. The formula for calculating the average daily balance (including new transactions) for each transaction type is as follows:

- (1) We start with the unpaid amount of transactions for the current billing cycle, which may include unpaid interest and fees from the previous billing cycles.
- (2) Each day we subtract any payments or credits that apply to those transactions. We add any new transactions, any applicable new fees and any interest on the previous day's balance for those transactions. This gives us the daily balance of transactions.
- (3) Then we add up all the daily balances of those transactions for the billing cycle and divide by the total number of days in the billing cycle. This gives us the average daily balance for those transactions for the current billing cycle.

How we calculate interest on your account Interest on your account may be determined by (1) multiplying each of the average daily balances by the number of days in the billing cycle, (2) multiplying each of the results by the applicable daily periodic rate, and (3) adding each of these products together. In accordance with the terms of your credit card agreement, you will be charged a minimum interest charge, if applicable, in each billing cycle, unless there is no interest charge at all for that billing cycle.

Penalty APR and when it applies The Penalty APR is set forth on the first page of your

statement in the section called "Late Payment Warning." This APR will vary with the market based on the prime rate and may be applied to your account if you make a late payment. If your APRs are increased for this reason, the Penalty APR will apply until you make six consecutive minimum payments when due.

Loss of introductory APR We may end any introductory APR and apply the Penalty APR if you make a late payment.

Annual fee renewal notice If your account is assessed an annual fee, the annual fee will be billed to your account either once each year or, if you have a secured card, in monthly installments on the last day of each billing cycle. If your annual fee is assessed once each year, you can avoid paying the annual fee if you contact us and close your account no later than 30 days from the statement period end date (closing date) referenced on the statement on which the annual fee is billed. If you have a secured card and your annual fee is billed in monthly installments, you can avoid paying the monthly installment appearing on this statement and stop future monthly installments from being billed to your account by contacting us and closing your account no later than 30 days from the statement period end date (closing date) referenced on this statement. To close your account (secured or unsecured), please contact us at the customer service phone number on the first page of this statement. Once you close your account, you may not make any additional purchases, balance transfers or cash advances. You are, however, still responsible for paying any balance owed in accordance with the terms of your credit card agreement and applicable law.

Maintenance fee renewal notice If your account is assessed a monthly maintenance fee, the fee will be billed to your account on the last day of each billing cycle. You can avoid paying the monthly installment billed on this statement and stop future monthly installments from being billed to your account by contacting us at the customer service phone number on the first page of this statement and closing your account no later than 30 days from the statement period end date (closing date) referenced on this statement. Once you close your account, you may not make any additional purchases, balance transfers or cash advances. You are, however, still responsible for paying any balance owed in accordance with the terms of your credit card agreement and applicable law.

Credit balances If your statement shows a credit balance of \$1.00 or more, you may request a refund by sending your request to us at P.O. Box 3429, Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3429.

What to do if you think you find a mistake on your statement If you think there is an error on your statement, write to us at: PNC Bank, N.A., P.O. Box 3429, Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3429.

In your letter, give us the following information:

- **Account information:** Your name and account number.
- **Dollar amount:** The dollar amount of the suspected error.
- **Description of problem:** If you think there is an error on your bill, describe what you believe is wrong and why you believe it is a mistake.

You must contact us within 60 days after the error appeared on your statement.

You must notify us of any potential errors in writing. You may call us, but if you do we are not required to investigate any potential errors and you may have to pay the amount in question.

While we investigate whether or not there has been an error, the following are true:

- We cannot try to collect the amount in question, or report you as delinquent on that amount.
- The charge in question may remain on your statement, and we may continue to charge you interest on that amount. But, if we determine that we made a mistake, you will not have to pay the amount in question or any interest or other fees related to that amount.
- While you do not have to pay the amount in question, you are responsible for the remainder of your balance.
- We can apply any unpaid amount against your credit limit.

Your rights if you are dissatisfied with your credit card purchases If you are dissatisfied with the goods or services that you have purchased with your credit card, and you have tried in good faith to correct the problem with the merchant, you may have the right not to pay the remaining amount due on the purchase.

To use this right, all of the following must be true:

1. The purchase must have been made in your home state or within 100 miles of your current mailing address, and the purchase price must have been more than \$50. (Note: Neither of these is necessary if your purchase was based on an advertisement we mailed to you, or if we own the company that sold you the goods or services.)
2. You must have used your credit card for the purchase. Purchases made with cash advances from an ATM or with a check that accesses your credit card account do not qualify.
3. You must not yet have fully paid for the purchase.

If all of the criteria above are met and you are still dissatisfied with the purchase, contact us in writing at PNC Bank, N.A., P.O. Box 3429, Pittsburgh, PA 15230-3429.

While we investigate, the same rules apply to the disputed amount as discussed above. After we finish our investigation, we will tell you our decision. At that point, if we think you owe an amount and you do not pay, we may report you as delinquent.

No prepayment charge You may pay any or all of the balance on your Account at any time without incurring any prepayment charge.

Rounding/truncation We may, at our discretion, round or truncate any amounts shown on your statements, subject to any restrictions under applicable law.

Credit reporting We may report information about your account to credit bureaus. Late payments, missed payments, or other defaults on your account may be reflected in your credit report.

Lost or stolen credit cards You must immediately report lost or stolen cards by calling the customer service phone number on the first page of this statement.

This is an attempt to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

Joan Beaufort, Countess of Westmorland

Joan Beaufort (c. 1379 – 13 November 1440), was the youngest of the four legitimised children and only daughter of John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster (third surviving son of King Edward III), by his mistress, later wife, Katherine Swynford.^[2] She married Ralph de Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland and in her widowhood became a powerful landowner in the North of England.

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Early life

The year and place of Joan's birth is unknown. She may have been born at Kettlethorpe in Lincolnshire, the seat of the Swynford family, or at Pleshey in Essex, the home of Joan FitzAlan.^[3] The usual date given for Joan's birth is 1379, but Alison Weir believes 1377 may be more accurate.^{[3][4]} Joan may have been named after Joan of Kent, at the time of her birth Dowager Princess of Wales.^[3] In September 1396 she, together with her siblings, the children of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford, were legitimized by papal bull.^[2]

Marriages and issue

First marriage

In 1386 her father arranged for her to be betrothed to Robert Ferrers, 5th Baron Boteler of Wem^[2] (d. circa 1395). The marriage took place in 1391/2 at Beaufort-en-Vallée, Anjou and the couple remained in the household of her father.^[3] Ferrers died only three years after the marriage, having had two daughters by Joan:^[2]

- Elizabeth Ferrers, 6th Baroness Boteler of Wem (1393–1474).^[5] She is buried at Black Friars Church, York. She married John de Greystoke, 4th Baron Greystoke (1389–1436), on 28 October 1407 in Greystoke Castle, Greystoke, Cumberland, and had issue.
- Margaret (or Mary) Ferrers (1394 – 25 January 1457/1458).^[5] She married her stepbrother, Sir Ralph Neville, son of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, c. 1413 in Oversley, Warwickshire, and had issue.

Second marriage

In November 1396 Joan married secondly to the recently widowed Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland (d.1425),^[3] who had twelve children by his first wife and fathered a further fourteen by Joan.^[3] On the marriage her father settled on the couple for life an annuity of £206 13s 4d.^[3] The couple's primary residence was the ancient Neville seat of Raby Castle in County Durham.^[6] Joan Beaufort and Ralph Neville had the following 14 children:^[7]

- Joan Neville (b. 1397), became a nun of the Order of St. Clare.^[2]
- Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (1398–1460), married Alice Montacute, *suo jure* 5th Countess of Salisbury.^[2] Had issue.
- Lady Katherine Neville (b. 1399),^[2] married first on 12 January 1411 John Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk; married second Sir Thomas Strangways; married third John Beaumont, 1st Viscount Beaumont; married fourth Sir John Woodville (d. 12 August 1469).

Joan Beaufort

Countess of Westmorland



Joan's tomb next to the larger tomb of her mother, Katherine Swynford, Lincoln Cathedral, destroyed 1644^[1]

Born	c. 1379
Died	13 November 1440 (aged 60–61) Howden, Yorkshire, Kingdom of England
Buried	Lincoln Cathedral, Lincolnshire
Family	Beaufort
Spouse(s)	Robert Ferrers, 5th Baron Boteler of Wem (m. 1391, d. 1396) Ralph de Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland (m. 1396, d. 1425)
Issue	more... Katherine Neville, Duchess of Norfolk Eleanor Percy, Countess of Northumberland Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham William Neville, 1st Earl of Kent George Neville, 1st Baron Latimer Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny Anne Stafford, Duchess of Buckingham Cecily Neville, Duchess of York
Father	John of Gaunt
Mother	Katherine Swynford

TTY: 711

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अगर आप अंग्रेजी के अलावा कोई अन्य भाषा बोलते हैं, तो मुफ्त भाषा सहायता सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। हमारी वेबसाइट पर जाएं या इस दस्तावेज़ में दिए गए फोन नंबर पर कॉल करें। (Hindi)

- Henry Neville (b. 1400), died in infancy.^[2]
- Thomas Neville (b. 1401), died as a child.^[2]
- Cuthbert Neville (b.1402), died in infancy.^[2]
- Lady Eleanor Neville (1403–1472), married first Richard le Despenser, 4th Baron Burghersh, married second Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland.^[2]
- Robert Neville (1404–1457), Bishop of Durham.^[2]
- William Neville, 1st Earl of Kent (c.1406–1463), married Joan Fauconberg.^[2]
- Lady Anne Neville (c. 1408–20 September 1480), married Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham.^[2]
- John Neville (b. 1411), died in infancy.^[2]
- George Neville, 1st Baron Latimer (1414–1469)^[2]
- Lady Cecily Neville (1415–1495) ("Proud Cis"), married Richard, 3rd Duke of York, and mothered Kings Edward IV of England and Richard III of England.^[2]
- Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny (d. 1476), married Elizabeth Beauchamp.^[2]

Life

In 1399 Joan was made a Lady of the Order of the Garter by King Richard II.^[8] Although that king had created Ralph as the first **Earl of Westmorland**, **Ralph sided with Joan's half-brother Henry Bolingbroke** who deposed Richard in 1399 and assumed the throne as **King Henry IV**.^{[9][10][11]} Joan and Ralph were granted numerous offices, lands, wardships and pensions under Henry IV.^{[10][11]} Joan was named in royal grants as "the King's sister."^[6]

Ralph and Joan used their relationship with Henry IV to seek out the best marriages for their children, often purchasing the wardships and marriages of children orphaned by aristocratic rebellions.^[2] For example, in 1423, Ralph purchased the wardship of Richard of York, 3rd Duke of York who lived with the family at Raby Castle^[11] and was accordingly later married to Cecily Neville, one of the daughters of Richard and Joan. J. R. Lander called these machinations "the most amazing series of child marriages in English history."^{[2][12]} By the time of her death, Joan was the mother of an earl, three barons, a countess, three duchesses and a bishop.^[12]

In about 1413 Joan invited the mystic Margery Kempe to the family home^[2] and it is likely that she helped to fund Margery's pilgrimage to Jerusalem.^[2] In 1422 Joan acquired an indult permitting her to stay with any order of nuns attended by "eight honest women."^[2]

Later life and death

After Ralph's death in 1425, the title Earl of Westmorland passed to Ralph's eldest grandson from his first marriage but many of the Neville lands were transferred to Joan's eldest son Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury.^[10] This sparked the Neville-Neville Feud between the two lines descended from Ralph, which continued into the Wars of the Roses.

During her widowhood Joan became a patron of literature.^[7] In about 1430 Joan and her family were depicted by Pol de Limbourg in the *Neville Book of Hours*.^[6] In 1428 Joan undertook a religious pilgrimage and joined the Sisterhood of the Abbey of St. Alban's.^[2] At some point during her widowhood Joan swore a vow of chastity.^[2]

Death and burial

Joan died on 13 November 1440 at Howden in Yorkshire^[13] and was buried beside her mother in Lincoln Cathedral.^{[13][6]}

Descendants

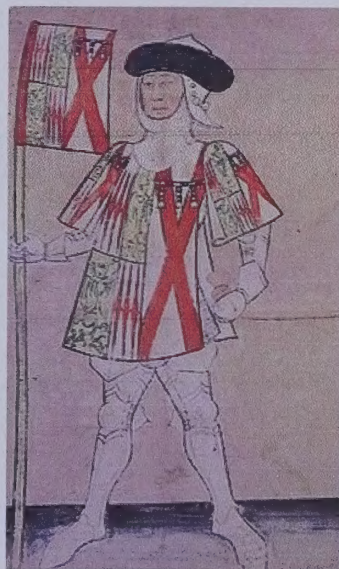
Joan Beaufort was the mother of Cecily, Duchess of York, and thus was a grandmother of King Edward IV and of King Richard III. The latter was defeated in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth by Henry VII who replaced him as king. Henry then married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, and their son became King Henry VIII. Henry VIII's sixth wife, Catherine Parr, was also a descendant of Joan through her eldest son Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury, thus Henry's third cousin. The 5th Earl of Salisbury was father to Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, "the Kingmaker" (father of Queen consort Anne Neville and Isabel Neville, Duchess of Clarence).



Arms of the Beaufort family, legitimised descendants of John of Gaunt: Royal arms of King Edward III within a bordure compony argent and azure



Arms of Neville: Gules, a saltire argent. Borne by Joan's progeny but with difference a label of three points compony of Beaufort (i.e. compony argent and azure)

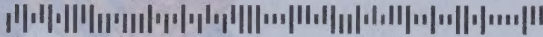


Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury, who displays the arms of Neville (tinctures transposed in error) with a label compony of Beaufort for difference. Salisbury Roll of Arms



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In 1299 Joan was made a Lady of the Order of the Garter by King Richard II.^[1] Although Joan had married Ralph as the first Earl of Westmorland, Ralph sided with Joan's half-brother Henry Bolingbroke who deposed Richard in 1399 and assumed the throne as King Henry IV. Richard and Ralph were granted numerous offices, lands, wardships and pensions under Henry IV. Joan was named in royal grants as "the King's sister."^[2]

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In about 1413, Joan married the knight Margery Kempe to the family home, and the family that she helped to fund Margery's pilgrimages to Jerusalem.^[6] In 1423 Joan married an English knight, to stay with any order of men attended by "eight honest women."^[7]

Later life and death

After Ralph's death in 1403, the first Earl of Westmorland passed to Ralph's eldest grandson, John. His first marriage, but many of the Neville lands were transferred to Joan's eldest son Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury.^[8] This reunited the Neville-Neville lands between the two lines descended from Ralph, which continued into the Wars of the Roses.

During her widowhood, Joan became a patron of literature.^[9] In about 1420, Joan and her family were deposed to live in the household of the Duke of York. In 1428, Joan undertook a religious pilgrimage and joined the Sisterhood of the Abbey of St Albans.^[10] At some point during her widowhood, Joan wrote a new edition of the *Primer*.^[11]

Death and burial

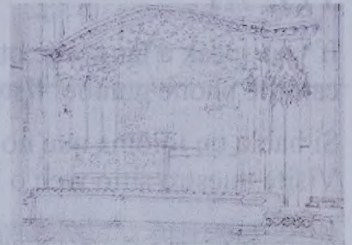
Joan died on 12 November 1448 at Howden in Yorkshire,^[12] and was buried beside her mother in Lincoln Cathedral.^[13]

Descendants

Joan Beaufort was the mother of Cecily, Duchess of York, and thus was a grandmother of King Edward IV and of King Richard III. The latter was defeated in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth by Henry VII who replaced him as king. Henry then married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, and their son became King Henry VIII. Henry VIII's sixth wife, Catherine Parr, was also a descendant of Joan through her eldest son Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury, thus Henry's third cousin. The 5th Earl of Salisbury was father to Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, the "Kingmaker," father of Queen consort Anne Neville and lasted Neville Duchess of Clarence.

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Joan Beaufort and mother, Katherine Swynford's tomb – 1809 drawing

External links

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- Person Page - Lady Joan de Beaufort (<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10198.htm#i101973>)
- The Katherine Swynford Society (<http://www.katherineswynfordsociety.org.uk>)

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Joan was born in 1392, the daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and his third wife, Katherine Swynford. She was born at the castle of Pontefract, Yorkshire. She was the first of four children. Her brothers were Thomas, Duke of Clarence, and John, Duke of Bedford. Her sister was Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. She was married to Thomas, Duke of Clarence, in 1406. They had three children: Edward, Duke of York, George, Duke of Clarence, and Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. She died in 1435, at the age of 43, at the castle of Pontefract.

Life

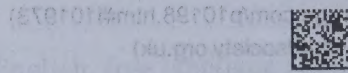
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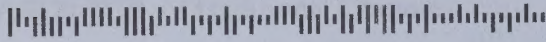
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Katherine Swynford

Katherine Swynford, Duchess of Lancaster (born **Katherine de Roet**, c. 1350 – 10 May 1403), also spelled **Katharine** or **Catherine**,^[2] was the third wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, a son of King Edward III. She had been the Duke's lover for many years before their marriage. The couple's children, born before the marriage, were later legitimised during the reign of the Duke's nephew, Richard II. When the Duke's son from his first marriage overthrew Richard, becoming Henry IV, he introduced a provision that neither they nor their descendants could ever claim the throne of England, however, the legitimacy for all rights was a parliamentary statute that Henry IV lacked the authority to amend.

Their descendants were members of the Beaufort family, which played a major role in the Wars of the Roses. Henry VII, who became King of England in 1485, derived his claim to the throne from his mother, Margaret Beaufort, who was a great-granddaughter of Gaunt and Swynford. His legal claim to the throne, therefore, was through a cognatic and previously illegitimate line. Henry's first action was to declare himself king "by right of conquest" retroactively from 21 August 1485, the day before his army defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.^[3]

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Family

Swynford is generally held to have been the youngest child of Paon de Roet, a herald, and later knight, who was "probably christened as Gilles"^[4] She had several siblings including Isabel (also called Elizabeth) de Roet, and a brother, Walter. Isabel later became Noble canoness of Saint Waltrude Collegiate Church, Mons, c. 1366. Philippa Chaucer, wife of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, is known to have been a sister of Swynford's.^[5] It is known that Philippa was in the service of John of Gaunt's second wife Constance of Castile, before John's marriage to Swynford.^[6]

Life

She was probably born in Hainaut in 1349 or 1350, however these are at best educated guesses. Her birth date may have been 25 November, as that is the feast day of her patron, St. Catherine of Alexandria.

In about 1366, at St Clement Danes Church, Westminster, Swynford, aged sixteen or seventeen, contracted an advantageous marriage with "Hugh" Ottes Swynford, a knight from the manor of Kettlethorpe in Lincolnshire, the son of Thomas Swynford by his marriage to Nicole Druel. She had the following children by him: Blanche (born 1 May 1367), Thomas (21 September 1368 – 1432), and possibly Margaret Swynford (born about 1369), later recorded as a nun of the prestigious Barking Abbey nominated by command of King Richard II.

Swynford became attached to the household of John of Gaunt as governess to his daughters Philippa of Lancaster and Elizabeth of Lancaster.^[7] The ailing duchess Blanche had Swynford's daughter Blanche (her namesake) placed within her own daughters' chambers and afforded the same luxuries as her daughters; additionally, John of Gaunt stood as godfather to the child.

Some time after Blanche of Lancaster's death in 1368 (most likely in 1371–1372),^[8] Swynford and John of Gaunt entered into a love affair that would produce four children for the couple, born out of wedlock but legitimized upon their parents' eventual marriage; the adulterous relationship endured until 1381 when it was truncated out of political necessity^[4] and ruined Swynford's reputation. On 13 January 1396, two years after the death of the Duke's second wife, Infanta Constance of Castile, Swynford and John of Gaunt married in

Katherine Swynford

Duchess of Lancaster



Katherine's tomb, the larger tomb, next to the tomb of her daughter, Joan Beaufort^[1]

Born	Katherine de Roet c.  1350
Died	10 May 1403 (aged 52–53)
Spouse	Hugh Swynford John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster
Issue	Blanche Swynford Thomas Swynford Margaret Swynford John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset Cardinal Henry Beaufort Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter Joan Beaufort, Countess of Westmorland
House	House of Lancaster (<i>by marriage</i>)
Father	Payne de Roet

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dren were born to Abraham and Sophia (Lynch) Runyon. Sophia was a daughter of Peter Lynch.

4. Ruie (Ruby), born in 1782. She was killed by Indians July 24, 1794.

5. Joseph, born March 3, 1786, in Harrison County. He married Elizabeth Curl in Warren County, Ohio, November 10, 1806. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Curl. Joseph died suddenly August 3, 1854, on his way home from a visit with his son, George. Elizabeth was born May 26, 1783, and died March 8, 1872. She is buried by the side of her husband in the Ashbury M.E. Chapel Cemetery. Ten children were born to this union.

6. George, born August 21, 1791, in Harrison County, and died March 23, 1855. George married Susannah Lynch, daughter of Peter Lynch, in 1810. She was born May 5, 1789, and died March 21, 1864.

7. Anna, born circa 1793. She married Jonathan Wolf.

William Runyon was born circa 1751, probably in New Jersey. He was living in that part of Monongalia County in 1782 which later became Harrison County in 1785. The U.S. Census lists William, his wife, and six children living there in 1782 and in Harrison County in 1785. William was granted 395 acres of land situated on the waters of Sycamore Creek, Harrison County, in 1786. He emigrated with his family to Butlerville, Ohio, in 1802, after his home and belongings were destroyed by Indians.

1. Henry, born in 1775. He married Abigail Lynch in 1796. She was born in 1777. Issue.

2. Elizabeth, born circa 1777. She married William Bennett in 1799.

3. William, born circa 1779. He married Hannah Sine in 1803.

4. Susan, born circa 1781. She married John Waggoner in 1798.

5. Isaac, born circa 1783.

6. Jane, born circa 1785. She married George Piper. **WRONG**
7. Benjamin, born circa 1787.

8. John, born circa 1789.

9. David, born March 7, 1793. He married (1st) Elizabeth Layman and (2nd) Rebecca Sharp.

The list of John's children and William's children are from Winnifred Beatty's *The Baumgardner Family* and a list published in *Genealogy and History*, Vol. 5, No. 2, prepared by the late Forest M. Runyon.

Ruben Gold Thwaites, *Withers Chronicles of Border Warfare*, may be in error when (p. 419) he reports John Runyon, Jr., son of John and Susannah (Kuster) Runyon, was killed by Indians. **THAT IS WRONG. SON**

STILL LIVING 1814

DANIEL RUNYON (1750-1815)

Son of Benjamin and Ann (Van Coert) Runyon

DANIEL RUNYON was born in 1750 in New Jersey and died in 1815 at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky. Daniel married (1st) Ann Lenox in New Jersey, and they had four children: (1) Ruth. (2) David L. (3) Anna. (4) Susannah.

After the death of Ann, Daniel married (2nd) Rachel Morris in 1775 in New Jersey.

Daniel, with his wife and children, emigrated to Kentucky late in 1787. They came by the Wilderness Road and settled at Mayslick in Mason County. Daniel was one of the first Runyons to come directly from New Jersey and settle in Kentucky. He purchased land at or near Mayslick and held much valuable land in Mason County. He also owned several slaves. His will was probated May 9, 1815, in Mason County.

The children of Daniel and Rachel (Morris) Runyon were:

1. The first was born in 1786 and died at birth.

2. Daniel, born in 1787 in New Jersey.

3. Asa R., 1789-182.

LAND SPECULATION

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William Robinson, assignee to Charles Beckham, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, adjoining lands of John Powers, to include his settlement made in 1775. (40)

James Smith, 400 acres on a drain of Simpson's Creek, adjoining lands of John Nutter, to include his settlement made in 1772. (42)

Aaron Smith, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, adjoining lands of John McIntire, including his settlement made in 1772. (46)

Joseph Wilkinson, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, adjoining Samuel Wilkinson's land (No date). (46)

Samuel Wilkinson, assignee of William Boon, 400 acres on the North Fork of Simpson's Creek, including his settlement made in 1774. (47)

Jeremiah Smith, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, to include his settlement made in 1774. (49)

Samuel Smith, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, including his settlement in 1774. (49)

Jonathan Stout, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, including his settlement in 1772. (49)

Charles Burcham, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, including his settlement made in 1774. (49)

George Stuart, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, below the Block House, adjoining lands of William Lowther, to include his settlement made in 1772. (49)

Gabriel Wilkinson, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek, adjoining lands of Samuel Wilkinson, including his settlement made in 1772. (50)

William McKinney, 400 acres on Simpson's Creek and Lost Run. (No date). (48)

Thomas Berry, Jr., 400 acres on Simpson's Creek (no date). (39)

Jonathan Stout, assignee of William Davis, 40 acres on Simpson's Creek to include his settlement made in 1772. (49)

Sycamore Creek

William Runyon, 400 acres on Sycamore Creek, to include his settlement made in 1773. (42)

Jacob Richards, 400 acres on Sycamore Creek, to include his improvement made in 1771. (43)

NOTE—This survey contained Richard's Fort, mentioned in the *Border Warfare*, and was situated about six miles from Clarksburg on the West Milford road. (43)

The records of the Harrison County's surveyors book show that Jonathan Coburn on June 27th, 1785, entered 200 acres on Sycamore Creek to include the Mud Lick, and on October 1, 1785, he entered 200 acres on Coburn's Creek adjoining and between the lands of Henry Runyon, Isaac Davisson and his settlement whereon he now lives. (52)

Ten Mile Creek

Nicholas Carpenter, 400 acres on Ten Mile Creek at the mouth of Carter's Run by right of residence to include his improvement made in 1772. [Salem.] (24)

Thomas Cunningham, 400 acres on the Right Hand Fork of Ten Mile Creek at Jones improvement, in the right of residence, to include his improvement made thereon in 1772. [Lumberport.] (25)

Lucraft's book seeks to establish Swynford as a powerful figure in the politics of 14th-century England and an example of a woman's ability to manipulate contemporary social mores for her own interests.

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- Alison Weir, *Katherine Swynford: The Story of John of Gaunt and his Scandalous Duchess* (Random House Limited, Jonathan Cape, 2007), pp. 68–69
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Ann. Morrison Seal
William Runyan Seal
Synthia Runyan Seal
George Piper Seal
Jane Piper Seal

We do certify that George Runyan &
Susanna his wife & Susanna Runyon widow of
John Runyon & the wife of George Runyon
being Privily examined and acknowledged this
to be their act and deed before us this 17th day of October 1814

Job Robinson J.P.

John Runyan Seal
Abraham Runyan Seal
by George Piper
Joseph Runyan Seal

John Morrison J.P. William Runyan his Attorney in fact

Edw. Jackson Clerk of the Court

Harrison County Clerk of the Court
this deed was presented to him

Seal
Seal
Seal

Morrison acknowledged acknowledging this my Act and acknowledged
above did by William Runyan and Synthia his
wife she being first privily examined as the law directs
on the 29th August 1814 and at March Court
1815 It was further acknowledged by George Piper
and Jane his wife she being first privily examined and at the
same term last aforesaid It was further acknowledged by George
Piper attorney in fact for John Runyan and Abraham Runyan
and at the same term It was further acknowledged by William
Runyan Attorney in fact for Joseph Runyan and ordered to be recorded
with him William C. C. C.

George Jackson

William Williams

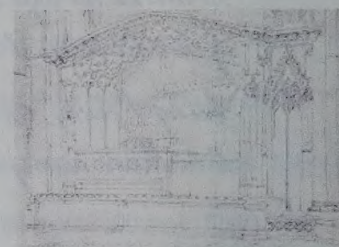
This Indenture made this twenty seventh day
of May anno domini one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen between George Jackson of Muskingum
County and State of Ohio of the one part and

William Williams of Harrison County and State of Virginia of the other part witness
eth that the said George Jackson for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand
Dollars of lawful money to him the said George Jackson in hand paid the receipt whereof
is hereby acknowledged has granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed release and confirmed and
by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien enfeoff release and confirm to the said William
Williams his heirs and assigns for ever the following described tracts pieces or parcels of land
to wit: all that tract or parcel of land in Harrison County situate near Clarksburg adjoining
my lands of George J. Davison Samuel C. Davison Jacob Staley David Hays and others and
bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a red oak and hickory and running thence south twenty
three and an half degrees west one hundred and eighty eight poles to a hickory south thirty
and three fourth degrees east two hundred and twenty eight poles to a stake North seven degrees
west two hundred and fifty nine poles to a black oak on the low gap North seven degrees East nine
by two poles to three sugars North fifty seven degrees west twenty seven poles to the Beginning
and estimated to contain one hundred and thirteen acres and also all that tract or parcel of
land situate on the south side adjoining and including part of the town of Clarksburg on both
sides of Elk Creek called and known by the name of the mill property and bounded as follows
to wit: Beginning at the mouth of a drain known by the name of the steep hollow at David
Hays Corner and running thence south eighty five degrees west twenty four poles to a black
Jacob Staley corner North eighty six and an half degrees west sixty one poles to a line and
elm Davisons Corner North twenty seven degrees east eighty eight poles to an ash on the point
of the ridge Wilsons Corner South seventy four degrees east twenty poles to a stake comes to the
line of the ridge Wilsons Corner North thirty three and three fourth degrees east sixty three poles to a stake on
the back street of the said Town of Clarksburg another corner to the line of the
North Eighty degrees east along the said
J. Davison lot which was formerly corner
to George

Lincoln Cathedral. Records of their marriage kept in the Tower and elsewhere list: 'John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married Katharine daughter of Guyon King of Armes in the time of K. Edward the 3, and Geffrey Chaucer her sister'. On John of Gaunt's death, Swynford became known as dowager Duchess of Lancaster. She outlived him by four years, dying on 10 May 1403, in her early fifties.

Tomb

Swynford's tomb and that of her daughter, Joan Beaufort, are under a carved-stone canopy in the sanctuary of Lincoln Cathedral. Joan's is the smaller of the two tombs; both were decorated with monumental brasses — full-length representations of them on the tops, and small shields bearing coats of arms around the sides and on the top — but those were damaged or destroyed in 1644 during the English Civil War. A hurried drawing by William Dugdale records their appearance.



Katherine Swynford's tomb in 1809

Children and descendants

Swynford's children by Hugh Swynford were:

- Margaret Swynford (born c. 1369), became a nun at the prestigious Barking Abbey in 1377 with help from her future stepfather John of Gaunt, where she lived the religious life with her cousin Elizabeth Chaucer, daughter of the famous Geoffrey Chaucer and Katherine's sister Philippa de Roet.^[4]
- Sir Thomas Swynford (1367–1432), born in Lincoln while his father Sir Hugh Swynford was away on a campaign with John of Gaunt in Castile fighting for Peter of Castile.^{[4][9]}
- Blanche Swynford, named after the Duchess of Lancaster and a godchild of John of Gaunt. (If, as suggested, she was born after 1375, this date is too late for her to have been fathered by Hugh Swynford, who died in 1371/2. However, since John of Gaunt obtained a dispensation for his marriage to Katherine for being Blanche Swynford's godfather, this theory can be discarded).^[4]

In 1846 Thomas Stapleton suggested that there was a further daughter named Dorothy Swynford, born c. 1366, who married Thomas Thimelby of Poolham near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1380, but there is no current evidence to support this claim.^[10]

Swynford's children by John of Gaunt were:

- John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset (1373–1410)
- Henry, Cardinal Beaufort (1375–1447)
- Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter (1377–1426)
- Joan Beaufort, Countess of Westmorland (1379–1440)

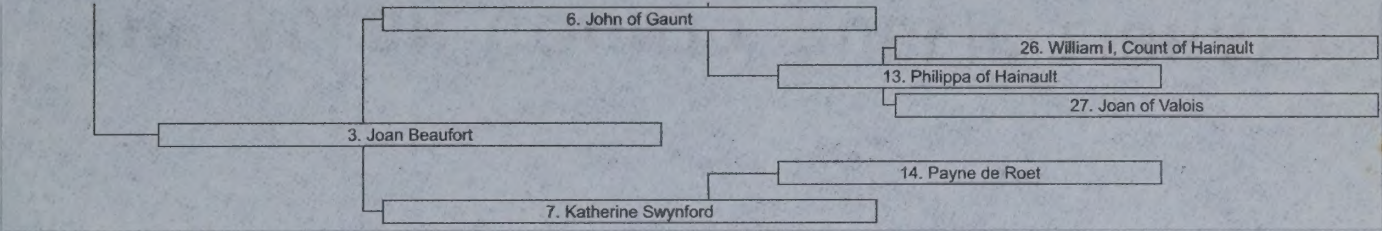
The descendants of Katherine Swynford and John of Gaunt are significant in English and Scottish history. Their four children had been given the surname "Beaufort" and with the approval of King Richard II and the Pope were legitimated as adults by their parents' marriage in 1396.^[11] Despite this, the Beauforts were barred from inheriting the throne of England by a clause ('excepta dignitate regali') in the legitimation act inserted by their half-brother, Henry IV, although modern scholarship disputes the authority of a monarch to alter an existing parliamentary statute on his own authority, without the further approval of Parliament. This provision was later revoked by Edward VI, placing Swynford's descendants (including himself) back within the legitimate line of inheritance; the Tudor dynasty was directly descended from John Beaufort, great-grandfather of Henry VII, who based his claim to the throne on his mother's descent from John of Gaunt, a son of Edward III. John Beaufort also had a daughter named Joan, who married James I of Scotland and thus was an ancestress of the House of Stuart.^[12] Swynford's daughter, Joan Beaufort, was grandmother of the English kings Edward IV and Richard III, the latter of whom Henry Tudor (thus becoming by conquest Henry VII) defeated at the Battle of Bosworth Field; Henry's claim was strengthened by marrying Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV. It was also through Joan Beaufort, Countess of Westmoreland that the sixth queen of Henry VIII, Catherine Parr, descended.^[13] John of Gaunt's son—Swynford's stepson Henry of Bolingbroke—became Henry IV after deposing Richard II (who was imprisoned and died in Pontefract Castle, where Swynford's son Thomas was constable and is said to have starved Richard to death for his step-brother). John of Gaunt's daughter by his first marriage to Blanche of Lancaster, Philippa of Lancaster, was great-great-grandmother to Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII and mother of Mary I of England. John of Gaunt's child by his second wife Constance, Catherine (or Catalina), was great-grandmother of Catherine of Aragon as well.^[14]



Coat of arms of Katherine Swynford as Duchess of Lancaster, after her marriage to John of Gaunt: three gold Catherine wheels ("roet" means "little wheel" in Old French) on a red field. The wheel emblem shows Katherine's devotion to her patron saint, Catherine of Alexandria, also known as *Saint Catherine of the Wheel*.^[4]

In literature

Katherine Swynford is the subject of numerous novels, including Anya Seton's *Katherine*, published in 1954. Swynford is also the subject of non-fiction work, such as Alison Weir's 2008 biography *Katherine Swynford: The Story of John of Gaunt and his Scandalous Duchess* (ISBN 0-224-06321-9) and Jeannette Lucraft's historical biography *Katherine Swynford: The History of a Medieval Mistress*.



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1. Blazon per Debrett's Peerage, 1968, which gives no tinctures for rose, which are however given as stated in brackets for Neville Barons Braybrooke

2. Pugh, T.B. (2004). "Neville, Edward, first Baron Bergavenny (d. 1476), nobleman" (<https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19929>). *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online). doi 10.1093/ref:odnb/19929 (<https://doi.org/10.1093%2Fref%3Aodnb%2F19929>).

3. 7th son as implied by the difference of a rose imposed upon his paternal arms of Nevill. However Debrett's Peerage, 1968, p.39 (re Marquess of Abergavenny) gives him as 6th son (and erroneously names him as Ralph)

4. <http://www.geni.com/path/George+Washington+1st+President+of+the+USA+is+related+to+John+Tyler+10th+President+of+the+USA?from=6000000008211776777&to=6000000000426801888>

5. Descent of Thomas Jefferson from Henry I Beauclerc through Robert Howard (<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pmcbride/rfc/odus3.htm>)

6. "Archived copy" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130831153127/http://famouskin.com/thomas_jefferson/famous_kin_thomas_jefferson_george_washington_via_ralph_de_neville.php). Archived from the original (http://famouskin.com/thomas_jefferson/famous_kin_thomas_jefferson_george_washington_via_ralph_de_neville.php) on 31 August 2013. Retrieved 3 November 2013.

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External links

- thepeerage.com page (<http://www.thepeerage.com/p10272.htm#i102720>)

Peerage of England		
New creation	Baron Bergavenny 1447–1476	Succeeded by George Nevill

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OUR FOREFATHERS

Genealogy of Miami Valley Families

By LINDSAY M. BRIEN

A GENEALOGICAL INDEX.

Warren County—Ritchey, William; born Jan. 29, 1819; (son of Robert and Rachel [Fraley] Ritchey); died Sept. 7, 1877; married May 19, 1848 Rebecca Bretney, (daughter of Tobias and Nancy [Butler] Bretney).

Roach, Malen; born in Virginia 1780, age 70 years in 1850 (census records); Salem township; wife Elizabeth, age 67 years in 1850; children, Abraham, age 25 years, born in Ohio; Charles, age 21 years.

Roach, Jonah; born March 15, 1701, died Oct. 1877; to Ohio 1812; married, Feb. 11, 1817, Rebecca Gregg, (daughter of Samuel); born Warren county, June 18, 1797, died Sept. 23, 1867; issue, Ann Samantha, Samuel, James, Milton, William, Elizabeth. This family lived at Hopkinsville.

Roat, Michael; from New Jersey 1817, died 1832, age 60 years; wife Elsie Huffman, died 1843; son Morris married, 1834; son Morris married 1834, Margaret Tiger, (daughter of Nicholas from New Jersey).

Roberts, Edward; wife Ann Trump; to Ohio 1805; Ann died 1811 and he married, second, Mrs. Rachel Mills; issue, Charlotte, John T. and four by second marriage. John T. born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1800; married, first, 1822, Hannah Bugh, (daughter of Jesse); second, Lydia Edwards, (daughter of Archibald and Ann from North Carolina).

Robertson, Ezra; from Virginia; Wor. of 1812; settled in Washington township; wife was Elizabeth; a son, William, born May 1, 1799, died July 12, 1874; married, Phebe Dunham, born August, 1800, died 1873.

Robertson, David; (Probably son of Ezra); born in Virginia Aug. 31, 1706, died April 21, 1854; wife, Hannah, born Aug. 21, 1800, died Dec. 24, 1870; son Ezra, born June 18, 1823, married Caroline Paris.

Robinson, Henson; Will recorded, June 17, 1814; wife Mary; children, William, Henson, Samuel, John, William, born in Ohio; living in Washington township in 1850, age 57 years; wife, Phebe, born 1800, in Pennsylvania; children, John, Arthur, Harter, Elizabeth, William and Malinda.

Robinson, Alexander; born 1744; from Pennsylvania; wife Nancy Espy,

born 1763, died Aug. 12, 1848; issue, Alexander, James, born in Pennsylvania 1786; Martha, Jane, Sarah, born 1806, married David Clark; Mary, married William Gillespie; Thomas married Elizabeth Hathaway; Elizabeth, Nancy, [Espy] Robinson and Mary and William Gillespie are buried in the old Johnston cemetery, north of Piqua, Miami county.

Robinson, Samuel, Sr.; died November 15, 1807, aged 78 years, buried at Springboro; son John S., born 1767, died March 21, 1843; wife Mary died June 11, 1843, age 68 years; issue, James, Thomas, died 1812; Harvey, Thomas B. died March 29, 1852.

Rogers, Philip, from Maryland; issue, Winston, David Philip, Elizabeth, Nathan. Nathan, born 1805, died September 19, 1855, married, May 3, 1832; Atlantic Haines, (daughter of Eli and Ruth [Miller] Haines).

Rogers, Joseph; (son of Abner and Hope) from New Jersey 1813, married, first Esther Atkinson, issue, Samuel, Esther, Hope and Lydia; Samuel, born March 29, 1814, married Lydia Engle, (daughter of Isaac and Hannah).

Rogers, Josiah; wife Abigail Cleaver; issue, Empson; born May 26, 1819; married Martha Braddock; Josiah, born December 7, 1826, married Amelia Bowman.

Roll, Matthias; from New Jersey; (son of John); married, April 7, 1785, Mary Rutan, (daughter of Abraham); issue, Charity, married Samuel Truesdale; Joseph Abigail, married Reuben Blackford; Rachel, married William Stewart; Isaac, married Hannah DeCamp; Anna, married Christopher Lintner; John, Israel Polly; married David Baker; Matthias, Samuel, Silas.

Romaine, Jesse; from Virginia, 1817; died 1858, wife Hanna Stump, died 1822; issue, Emily, Louise, Elizabeth, Cornelius and Daniel; Daniel, born November 15, 1822, married Elizabeth Baker, daughter of William and Barbara.

Rosnagle, John; from Germany 1808, war of 1812, died 1828, married, 1809 Mary Joyce, she died October 1847; issue, Frederick, James, Mary Joyce; she died October 1847; issue, Frederick, James, Mary, Solomon, Isaiah.

Ross, Alexander; from Pennsylv-

vania; wife Ann Phillips; issue, William, Elijah, Margaret; (Margaret born November 6, 1774, died in Iowa, aged about 90 years, married Abraham Kinder, born June 17, 1773, died August 2, 1809; to Ohio, 1800); John, Jane, Thomas, Aaron, Ann, James, David.

Ross, George; born Lancaster Co., Pa. April 17, 1817; (son of George and Elizabeth [Whitmore] Ross); married Elizabeth Blinckley, daughter of Felix and Susan (Wendts) Blinckley.

Ross, Dr. John, Sr.; of town of Lebanon; will recorded August 18, 1820; names daughter Sarah and sons, Dr. John, Phineas and Thomas; "to son John, all my surgical and medical books." According to Beers' History of Warren Co. Thomas was born in Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1788, and died June 28, 1869, "Son of Dr. John and Catharine (Randolph) Ross;" 19 Ohio, 1810; married 1811, Harriet Van Horne, daughter of the Rev. William Van Horne, Revolutionary soldier and chaplain.

Ross, Robert; will recorded December 21, 1803; wife Elizabeth; sons, John, Benjamin, Astin (Austin); daughters, Sarah, Jean, Winne and Elizabeth. Of these, John settled in Bethel township, Miami co., where he died August 7, 1840, aged 77 years. Benjamin came to Ohio in 1797 and died April 1865, age 90 years; he married, 1803, Sarah Leonard, (daughter of Abner).

Rossman, James; born, Warren co., 1827; (son of Philip and Mary); married Abbie Naylor, (daughter of William Naylor).

Roszell, Nathaniel, B.; born in New Jersey; (son of Joseph, who settled in Miami co.); died August 4, 1881, aged 77 years; wife, Ann Ford; issue, Margaret, Charlotte, Samuel, Catharine, Charles, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susan, John, Mary Rachel.

Runyan, Vincent; Huguenot; from Porters, France, to New Jersey about 1665; from him are descended the Virginia families of John, Joseph, William and Henry Runyan. William, born 1757 in New Jersey, died in Warren co. in 1833; married in Virginia,

Custer; she died in 1826, leaving sons, Henry and Isaac. Isaac was born in Virginia 1773 (aged 77 years in 1850 in census), his wife was Nancy. John Runyan, born 1747, married in Virginia, Susannah Custer, born April 25, 1748, died September 12, 1833; issue, Joseph, married Elizabeth Gurl in Warren co., November 10, 1806; Abraham, married Sophia Lynch and died in Clark co. in 1836; George, married Sarah Lynch; John, married Catharine Richards; William, married Elizabeth Chieron; Ryle, killed by Indians, age 12 years; Anna, married John Wolf.

Henry Runyan married the daughter of Peter Lynch and came to Ohio in 1797.

Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny

Edward Neville, *de facto* 3rd (*de jure* 1st) Baron Bergavenny (died 18 October 1476) was an English nobleman.^[2]

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Family

He was the 7th son ^[3] of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford).

In 1436 he married Elizabeth de Beauchamp (died 18 June 1448), daughter of Richard de Beauchamp, 1st Earl of Worcester, and the former Isabel le Despenser, who later succeeded as *de jure* 3rd Baroness Bergavenny. They had four children:

- Richard Nevill (before 1439 – before 1476);
- Sir George Nevill (c. 1440–1492), who would become 4th and 2nd Baron Bergavenny upon his father's death
- Edward Neville is an ancestor to Mary Ball, mother of George Washington;^[4]
- Alice, married Sir Thomas Grey;
- Catherine (born c. 1444), married John Iwardby.

Shortly after his first wife's death, in the summer or autumn of 1448, he married Katherine Howard, daughter of John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk. His second wife bore him three additional daughters:

- Catherine Nevill (b. c. 1452/bef. 1473) married Robert Tanfield (b. 1461), son of Robert Tanfield and Elizabeth Brooke, 6th Baron Cobham, and Elizabeth Touchet, born c. 1433, and had children; their son William Jefferson;^{[5][6]}
- Margaret (b.bef. 1476-1506), married John Brooke, 7th Baron Cobham; John and Margaret are the grandparents of Lady Wyatt;
- Anne (b.bef 1476-1480/81) did not long survive her father.

Career

Neville was knighted sometime after 1426.^[7]

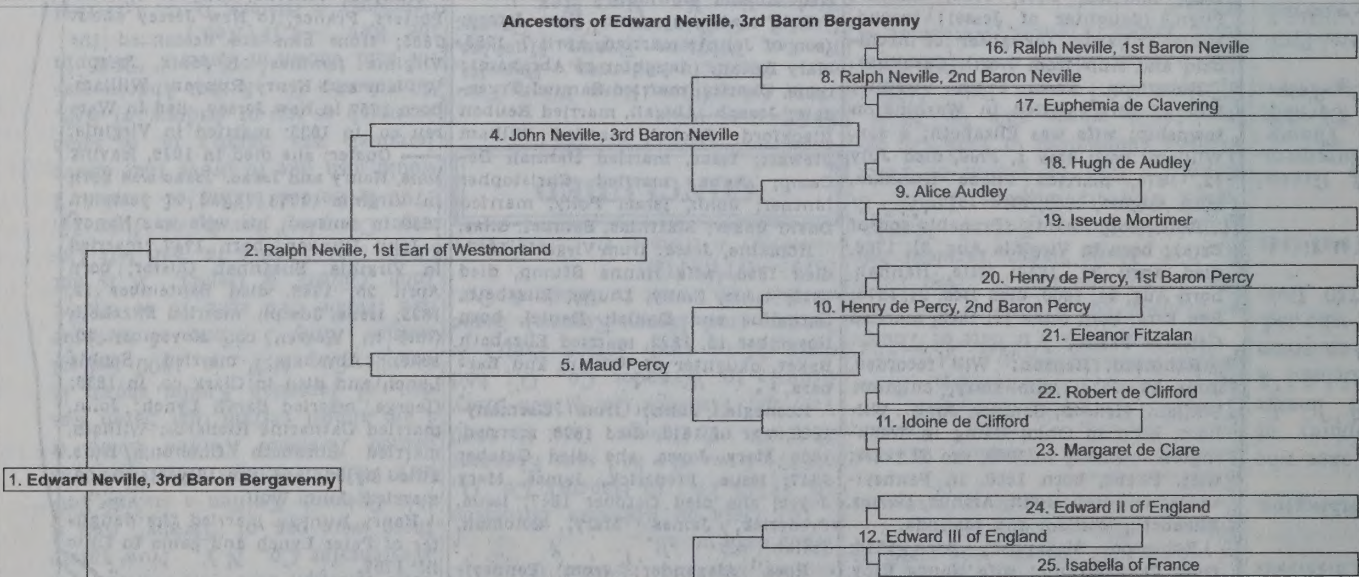
In 1438, Bergavenny, as he was now styled, was a justice of the peace for Durham.^[7]

He was a captain in the embattled Duchy of Normandy in 1449.^[7] His eldest son Richard was one of the hostages given to the French when the English surrendered the city of Rouen in that year.

After the death of his first wife, he was summoned to Parliament in 1450 as "Edwardo Nevill de Bergavenny", by which he is held to have become **Baron Bergavenny**. At the time, however, this was considered to be a summons by right of his wife, and so he was considered the 3rd, rather than the 1st, Baron.

In 1454, he was appointed to the Privy Council assembled by the Duke of York as Lord Protector, along with his more prominent Neville kinsmen. He was a commissioner of array in Kent in 1461, and was a captain in Edward IV's army in the North the following year. He was again a commissioner of array in 1470, remaining loyal to Edward IV, unlike his nephew, the Earl of Warwick^[7]

Ancestry



Edward Neville

Baron Bergavenny

Died 18 October 1476

Noble Neville

family

Spouse(s) Elizabeth de Beauchamp
Katherine Howard

Issue

Richard Nevill
George Nevill, 4th Baron Bergavenny
Alice Nevill
Catherine Nevill
Margaret Nevill
Anne Nevill

Father Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland

Mother Joan Beaufort

Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland Earl Marshal, was an English nobleman of the House of Neville.



Arms of Edward Nevill, Baron Bergavenny: Gules, a saltire argent charged with a rose of the field (barbed and seeded proper).^[1] These are his paternal arms of Neville differenced by a rose, the symbol of a 7th son. These arms are borne today by his descendants the Neville Marquesses of Abergavenny



distinguished naval officer;" July 3, 1609, the Earl of Nottingham sent by him to Salisbury "a letter of commendations of the bearer, Sir William St. John, who has taken Harris, the pirate, on the Irish coast, and done good service off the West Islands of Scotland." February 6, 1610, John Hopkins, alderman of Bristol, wrote "to Lord Admiral Nottingham, that Sir William St. John has taken a fly boat of 100 tons."

M. C. for Va. Co., 1612. In 1616 Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have paid Sir William St. John and Sir Edward Villiers the sum of £1,500 for their influence in securing his release from prison, and Sir William is said to have afterwards proposed to effect his pardon also, for the additional sum of £1,500; "but, upon the counsels of Lord Bacon, the ill-fated Raleigh rejected this overture" (but see Gardiner's "Hist. of England," ii. p. 381, note 1); a member of the African Company in 1618. In 1620 Sir William St. John and others sent out an expedition for the discovery of Senegambia, on the coast of Africa, which claimed to have passed 960 miles up the River Gambia into the continent. (See Humfrey Slany.)

Saint Leger Pedigree. (Extract.) Sir Warham¹ St. Leger, chief governor of Munster, 1565; knight marshal of Munster, 1579; killed by Hugh Maguire, Lord Fermanagh, 1599; married, first, Ursula, daughter of George Neville, Earl of Abergavenny, and had by her, with other issue, Anne,² and Anthony.² Anne² St. Leger married Thomas Digges of Barham, by whom she was the mother of Sir Dudley Digges (whom see) and others. Anthony² St. Leger, of Ulcombe, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Scott (see Scott pedigree), by whom he was the father of Sir Warham St. Leger (whom see) and others. Mrs. Mary Scott-St. Leger married, secondly, Alexander Culpeper, of Wiggell, Sussex.

Saint Leger (Sentleger, Sellen-ger), Sir Warham, 3. Sub. —; pd. —. Of Ulcombe, County Kent; an officer in Raleigh's expedition to Guiana, in 1617-18; was, on his return, one of the witnesses against Raleigh. He married Mary, daughter of Sir

Rowland Hayward (whom see). His daughter, Ursula St. Leger, a cousin to Sir Dudley Digges, married Rev. Daniel Horsmanden, rector of Ulcombe, Kent. Their son, Col. Warham Horsmanden, of Purleigh in Essex, went to Virginia, and was the father of Mary, the wife of the first Col. William Byrd, from whom the Byrds of Virginia descend. I believe that Jane Horsmanden, who granted the benefice of Purleigh in Essex to the Rev. Lawrence Washington in March, 1633, was the widow of Rev. Thomas Horsmanden, the brother, I think, of Rev. Daniel aforesaid. But however this may be, there is certainly a very interesting parallel in the lives of Rev. Daniel Horsmanden and Rev. Lawrence Washington; both were royalists, both were removed by Parliament in 1643, both died about 1654, and the sons of both went to Virginia in the cavalier emigration of 1649-58. The advowson of the rectory of Purleigh was granted to Sir Henry Fowke and his heirs, May 6, 1610. I suppose that Gerard Fowke who came to Va. about the same time as the Washingtons, and settled near them, was of the same family as Sir Henry.

Col. Warham Horsmanden returned to Purleigh after the Restoration; but his descendants still flourish in America. John and Lawrence Washington remained; and John's great-grandson was "the father of his country." (See "The Ancestry of Washington," by Henry F. Waters, A. M., Boston, 1889.) Sir Warham St. Leger and his wife, Mary Hayward, left "numerous issue," but I have the names of only three: 1. Ursula, born 1600; died 1672; married Rev. Daniel Horsmanden. 2. John, born 1606; married, 1632, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Richard Horsmanden, "late of Ulchum, deceased." 3. Mary, born 1613; married, 1632, William Codd of Pelicans in Kent, esquire. Dame Mary St. Leger was living at Lenham, Kent, in November, 1632; her husband, Sir Warham, was then dead.

Salinas, Marques de. "President of the Indies." Had been viceroy of Peru.

Salisbury, Earl of. — Robert and William Cecil.

Salter, Edward, esquire, 3. Sub.

Posted 20 May 2017 by

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Joan Beaufort, Countess of Westmorland (c. 1379 – 13 November 1440) was the third or fourth child (and only daughter) of John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster and his mistress, later wife, Katherine Swynford; and, in her widowhood, a powerful landowner in the North of England.

She was likely born at the Swynford manor of Kettlethorpe in Lincoln. Her surname probably reflects her father's lordship of Beaufort in Champagne, France, where she might also have born.^[2] In 1391, at the age of twelve, Joan married at Beaufort-en-Vallée, Anjou, Robert Ferrers, 5th Baron Boteler of Wem, and they had two daughters before he died about 1395.

Joan died on 13 November 1440 at Howden in Yorkshire. Rather than be buried with her husband Ralph (who was not buried with his first wife, though his monument has effigies of himself and his two wives) she was entombed next to her mother in the magnificent sanctuary of Lincoln Cathedral. Joan's is the smaller of the two tombs; both were decorated with brass plates — full-length representations of them on the tops, and small shields bearing coats of arms around the sides — but those were damaged or destroyed in 1644 during the English Civil War. A 1640 drawing of them survives, showing what the tombs looked like when they were intact, and side-by-side instead of end-to-end, as they are now.

Joan Beaufort was the grandmother of Edward IV of England and Richard III of England, whom Henry VII defeated to take the throne.

Children of Joan Beaufort and Robert Ferrers:

In 1391, at the age of twelve, Joan married Robert Ferrers, 5th Baron Boteler of Wem at Beaufort-en-Vallée, Anjou. They had 2 children:

- Elizabeth Ferrers, 6th Baroness Boteler of Wem (1393–1434). She is buried at Black Friars Church, York. She married John de Greystoke, 4th Baron Greystoke (1389–1436) on 28 October 1407 in Greystoke Castle, Greystoke, Cumberland, and had issue.
- Mary Ferrers (1394 – 25 January 1457/1458). She married her stepbrother, Sir Ralph Neville, son of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, c. 1413 in Oversley, Warwickshire and had issue.

Children of Joan Beaufort and Ralph Neville They had fourteen children:

- Lady Katherine Neville, married first on 12 January 1411 John Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk; married second Sir Thomas Strangways; married third John Beaumont, 1st Viscount Beaumont; married fourth Sir John Woodville (d. 12 August 1469).
- Lady Eleanor Neville (d. 1472), married first Richard le Despenser, 4th Baron Burghersh, married second Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland
- Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (1400–1460), married Alice Montacute. Had issue. Their descendants include Queen Consort Catherine Parr.
- Robert Neville (d. 1457), Bishop of Durham
- William Neville, 1st Earl of Kent (c.1410–1463)
- Edward Neville, 3rd Baron Bergavenny (d. 1476)
- Lady Anne Neville (?1411–20 September 1480), married Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham
- Lady Cecily Neville (1415–1495) ("Proud Cis"), married Richard, 3rd Duke of York and mothered Kings Edward IV of England and Richard III of England
- George Neville, 1st Baron Latimer (d. 1469)
- John Neville, died young
- Cuthbert Neville, died young
- Thomas Neville, died young
- Henry Neville, died young
- Joan Neville



king edward 111 descendants



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Edward III of England / Descendants



Edward the Black Prince
Son



John of Gaunt
Son



Richard II of England
Grandson



Edmund of Langley, 1st ...
Son



Lionel of Antwerp, 1st ...
Son



Henry V of England
Great-grands...



Thomas of Woodstock, 1 ...
Son



Henry IV of England
Grandson



Joan of England
Daughter

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Issue of Edward III of England - Wikipedia

King Edward III of England and his wife, Philippa of Hainault, had eight sons and six daughters. The Wars of the Roses were fought between the different factions of Edward III's descendants. Sons · Edward, the Black ... · John of Gaunt, 1st Duke ... · Edmund of Langley, 1st ...

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Father: Edward II of England **Coronation:** 1 February 1327
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Edward III of England

King of England



Edward III was king of England and Lord of Ireland from January 1327 until his death. He was the seventh king of the House of Plantagenet. He is noted for his military success and for restoring royal authority after the disastrous and unorthodox reign of his father, Edward II. Wikipedia

Born: November 13, 1312, Windsor Castle, Windsor, United Kingdom

Help others by suggesting these missing facts:

Height

Died: June 21, 1377, Richmond Palace

Spouse: Philippa of Hainault (m. 1328–1369)

Buried: July 5, 1377, Westminster Abbey, London, United Kingdom

Successor: Richard II of England

Children: Edward the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, MORE

Feedback

preserved, and modernly indexed. The Pike County Clerk has obligingly assisted in locating records for us. The marriage records of Boyd County, Kentucky, are also maintained in good order. The marriages given here may not in every instance have the date of the wedding ceremony, but the date is the one when the license was issued. The correct wedding dates are given when known.

The U.S. Census records are extremely helpful in tracing the travels of the early settlers. Before 1850, only the head of the family was listed, and the ages are difficult to determine accurately. The 1850 and subsequent censuses list the names of the entire family and also their ages and places of birth.

The will records are the best source for correct genealogical data, but only a few of the early settlers are mentioned in the will books. Deed records, county court law order books, survey books, and tax rolls are public records which also reveal much important genealogical data. The material in this book is based on information secured from public records, family Bibles, cemetery readings, and every other reliable source.

Local histories are considered to be very good sources for genealogical information. However, all items referring to dates, names, etc., should be carefully examined and compared with documentary data. Some local historians are careless when narrating family genealogy and follow traditional stories without verifying them. Family traditions which have been repeated through several generations usually are exaggerated, and many times they are not based on facts.

Hundreds of letters have been sent to descendants, and many remain unanswered. Many public records have been examined; many cemeteries and burial grounds have been visited; hundreds of pages of local histories have been read; family Bibles have been examined in quest of data to fill the pages of this book. There may be evidence of discrepancies of dates and names, and errors may be discovered by

those who may have better and more accurate data. Those who may find incorrect matter are encouraged to report such to the authors with proper corrections.

The coat of arms which has been used by some of the Runyon families may or may not be correctly used. No proof has been found that Vincent Rongnion was a direct descendant of Henry Rongnion of Portiers, France, although Vincent did come from Portiers to America. The rules of heraldry adopted in England and other European countries require that only the direct male descendants of the original grantee have the right to the use of the coat of arms. Most of the early settlers in America were of yeoman class and had no coat of arms. To use a coat of arms because a person's name happens to be the same as the original grantee is unwarranted. The line of descent must be in an unbroken lineage.

Jonathan Runyon, son of Reuben and Sarah (Robinson) Runyon, and a grandson of Vincent and Mary (Hull) Runyon, married Rachel Compton, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Cox) Compton of Somerset County, New Jersey, circa 1755. Jonathan and his wife had three sons, John, Joseph, and Hendrick, and four daughters. The daughters married in New Jersey, and many of their descendants reside there. No New Jersey record has been found of the three sons.

Apparently John was born circa 1761 and Joseph and Hendrick later. John Compton and his wife, Margaret, Abraham Compton and Mary, his wife, and John Brickey, and others came to Botetourt County, Virginia, early in 1772, where John Compton purchased 411 acres of land on Long Run Creek May 5, 1775. John and Abraham Compton were cousins of John, Joseph, and Hendrick Runyon.

John and Joseph Runyon were listed on the poll tax rolls of Botetourt County for 1773 and 1774, and John served on a jury there in 1774. No further record has been found of Joseph. The next record of John is where he was listed on the poll tax rolls in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1782.

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Edward III, king of England from 1327 to 1377, who led England into the Hundred Years' War with France. The descendants of his seven sons and five ...

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Probability of descending from Edward III - Durham University ...

Jul 18, 2008 - 1587, Edward III is predicted to have about 20000 descendants. This estimate is somewhat sensitive to the count in the fifth generation: if there were only 150 3x-great-grandchildren the growth would be 2.72 times per generation, and the total only 8300.

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Descendants of Edward III, legitimate or otherwise, are believed to be in excess of 4 ... everyone alive with British ancestry will have a connection with this king.

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130 RUNYON GENEALOGY

they all were sons of a Runyon who settled early in Shenandoah County. Their relationship to John Runyon of Brocks Gap is not known.

The origin of the name Barefoot is obscure. However, it seems to have originated in New Jersey. The first notice of this name is in Daniel Brymson's will, dated 1696, in New Jersey, where he mentions his only son, Barefoot Brymson. It may have originated from the surname Burford.

RUNYON FAMILIES
Of Harrison County, Virginia

It is almost a hopeless task to compile a pedigree of early families without a Bible record or other reliable family data. Traditional information is helpful, but many times it is unreliable.

There is no information available that indicates the relationship between Henry, William, and John Runyon, who settled in Harrison County, Virginia. There is evidence that Elijah Runyon was a son of Henry. Family histories of these early settlers in Harrison County may exist. The documentary records herein compiled may be an assistance in preparing a more complete genealogical record.

Henry Runyon may have emigrated to Virginia before 1773; however, the first notice of him in Augusta County, Virginia, is found in the County Court Law Order Book, No. 15. There, at a meeting of the County Court of Augusta County August 17, 1773, "Henry Runyon was recognized."

In Augusta County deed book No. 19, p. 406, William Samples and his wife Sarah sold to George Kessner 235 acres of land on Brocks Creek August 17, 1773. The land was patented to Adam Honerstick July 7, 1763. Henry Runyon and Obadiah Muncy signed as witnesses.

Henry Runyon and Morris Runyon are listed in Daniel Smith's Delinquent and Supernumerary Tax List of Augusta County for 1773. No further data has been found of Morris Runyon.

MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES

131

In Augusta County Will Book No. III, p. 133, in the settlement of the estate of Konrad Kustard, Henry Runyon was paid for services March 15, 1774.

In the Augusta County Will Book No. VI, p. 37, Henry Runyon was paid for services to the Martin Humble estate May 19, 1778.

The first (1790) U.S. Census lists Henry Runyon, his wife, and six children living in that part of Monongalia County, Virginia, which later became Harrison County. Also, John Runyon, his wife, and four children, and William Runyon, his wife, and five children are listed. This census was taken from the Monongalia County tax list for 1782. The same families were again listed for 1785 in Harrison County, which had been organized in 1784. Elijah Runyon was most likely married in Monongalia County circa 1772. He is also listed in the 1785 tax list of Harrison County and was included in the 1790 census with his wife and two children. By 1785 these Runyon families had permanent dwellings established in Harrison County, Virginia, now West Virginia.

The Monongalia County Commissioners Book IV, p. 351, Militia, December 22, 1783, states that Henry Runyon was paid for salt which he had delivered to the Virginia Militia August 1, 1782.

Henry Runyon was granted 100 acres of land situated on Little Buffalo Fork, 327 acres of land on the bend of the River Creek, and 400 acres on the waters of West Fork in Harrison County during 1786. Also in 1787 he was granted 182 acres of land on Coburnes Creek and 200 acres on Big Buffalo Creek, which makes a total of 1,209 acres granted to Henry.

During 1825, E. and H. Runyon were granted 225 acres of land on Spring Creek, Kanawha County, Virginia. This may have been Elijah and his son Henry.

Elijah and his wife were born before 1775, either in New Jersey or Augusta County. The 1810 U.S. Census of Harrison County lists Elijah and his wife as being more than forty-five years of age. They had three sons between 10 and

Elusive Ancestor

I went searching for an ancestor.
I cannot find him still.
He moved around from place to place
And did not leave a will.

He married where a courthouse burned.
He mended all his fences.
He avoided any man who came
To take the U.S. Census.

He always kept his luggage packed,
This man who had no fame.
And every 20 years or so,
This rascal changed his name.

His parents came from Europe.
They should be on some list
Of passengers to U.S.A.,
But somehow they got missed.

And no one else in this world
Is searching for this man.
So, I play geneasolitaire
To find him if I can.

I'm told he's buried in a plot,
With tombstone he was blessed;
But the weather took engraving,
And some vandals took the rest.

He died before the county clerks
Decided to keep records.
No Family Bible has emerged,
In spite of all my efforts.

To top it off this ancestor,
Who caused me many groans,
Just to give me one more pain,
Betrothed a girl named JONES.

[Home](#)

HARD WORDS FOLLOWED. "We can settle this, father said. "We can settle this, John, when we get up the hill."

"No," replied Snyder, with an oath. "We will settle it now." And springing upon the tongue of the wagon, he struck my father a violent blow over the head with his heavy whip-stock.

One blow followed another. Father was stunned for a moment and blinded by the blood streaming from the gashes in his head. Another blow was descending when my mother ran in between the men. Father saw the uplifted whip, but only had time to cry "John, John," when down came the stroke upon Mother.

Quick as thought my father's hunting knife was out and Snyder fell, fatally wounded. He was caught in the arms of W.C. Graves [his employer], carried up the hillside, and laid on the ground.

My father regretted the act, and dashing the blood from his eyes went quickly to the assistance of the dying man. I can see him now as he knelt over Snyder, trying to staunch the wound, while the blood from the gashes in his own head, trickling down his face, mingled with that of the dying man. In a few moments Snyder expired.

Camp was pitched immediately, our wagon being some distance from the others. My father, anxious to do what he could for the dead, offered the boards of our wagon, from which to make a coffin.

Then, coming to me, he said, "Daughter, do you think you can dress these wounds in my head? Your mother is not able, and they must be attended to." I brought a basin of water and a sponge, and we went into the wagon, so that we might not be disturbed.

When my work was at last

that Reed should be hanged. Others objected that there were no trees in sight, but the advocate of execution demonstrated that he could improvise a gallows by elevating the tongue of his wagon.

Virginia Reed wrote, "The feeling against my father was at one time so strong that lynching was proposed. He was no coward and he bared his neck saying, 'Come on, gentlemen,' but no one moved."

After some debate, a majority voted to punish James Reed by banishing him into the wilderness with no gun or food. Virginia Reed wrote, "It was thought more humane, perhaps, to send him into the wilderness to die of slow starvation or be murdered by the Indians..When the sentence of banishment was communicated to my father, he refused to go, feeling that he was justified before God and man, as he had only acted in self-defense."

Virginia's mother, Margaret Reed, urged her husband to accept his banishment. She told James Reed that it was a good idea for him to ride ahead of the other emigrants to California, where he could buy food. He could then carry the food back to his ill-provisioned family on the trail, possibly saving them from death by starvation.

Persuaded by his wife's arguments, James Reed loaded his money belt with cash, mounted his horse, and rode out of camp.

Virginia Reed wrote:

My father was sent out into an unknown country without provisions or arms...When we learned of this decision, I followed him through the darkness, taking Elliott [the teamster] with me, and carried him his rifle, pistols, ammunition, and some food. I had determined to stay with him, and begged him to let me stay, but he would listen to no argument, saying that it was

when he succeeded in killing geese or birds would scatter the feathers about so that we might know he was not suffering for food. When possible, our fire would always be kindled on the spot where his had been. But a time came when we found no letter, and no trace of him. Had he starved by the wayside, or been murdered by Indians?

Virginia's mother had to abandon her one remaining wagon when the horses became too weak to pull it. After that the family trudged west on foot, leading the two horses "which could hardly drag themselves along." The horses managed to carry Virginia's two brothers, five-year-old Jimmy and two-year-old Tommy. Virginia, her mother, and eight-year-old Patty all walked. Running low on food, they faced a threat of starvation.

On the nineteenth of October, while trudging along the Truckee River, Virginia was delighted to see an acquaintance approaching from the west. Charles T. Stanton was a thirty-five-year-old bachelor from England who had left the Donner Party during their troubles in the desert south of Salt Lake. Fearing that the emigrants might starve to death before reaching their destination, Stanton had ridden ahead to California to buy provisions. He was now returning to the wagon train with seven mules laden with provisions. Stanton was accompanied by two Christian Indians from Sutter's Fort in California.

Stanton told Virginia that he had met her father on the road. James Reed had been weak from starvation when Stanton greeted him and supplied him with food. After their meeting, Reed had continued west toward Sutter's Fort, while Stanton had hurried over the mountains with food for the Donner Party.

Stanton warned the members of the Donner Party that they would have to

guides, and came back and reported that we could get across if we kept right on, but that it would be impossible if snow fell. He was in favor of a forced march until the other side of the summit should be reached, but some of our party were so tired and exhausted with the day's labor that they declared they could not take another step, so the few who knew the danger the night might bring yielded to the many, and we camped within three miles of the summit.

That night came the dreaded snow. Around the campfires and under the trees great feathery flakes came whirling down. The air was so full of them that one could see objects only a few feet away. The Indians knew we were doomed, and one of them wrapped his blanket around him and stood all night under a tree. We children slept soundly on our cold bed of snow with a soft white mantle falling over us so thickly that every few moments my mother would have to shake the snow—our only covering—to keep us from being buried alive.

In the morning the snow lay deep on mountain and valley. With heavy hearts we turned back to a cabin that had been built by the Murphy-Schallenberger party two years before. We built more cabins and prepared as best we could for the winter. That camp, which proved to be the camp of death to many in our company, was made on the shore of a lake, since known as "Donner Lake."

Stanton and the two Indians took the fatherless Reed family under their special protection, helping them build a log cabin at Donner Lake. There the family was protected from the freezing weather, but



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A Paper Trail: Piecing Together the Life of Phebe Hanaford

By Lisa M. Tetrault

In the first decade of the twentieth century, Phebe Hanaford was asked to help officiate at the funeral services for two leading women's rights activists of the nineteenth century: the feminist philosopher Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the woman-suffrage organizer Susan B. Anthony. The two friends, who had shared a life of labor, died within four years of each other, and Hanaford knew them both well. One of the nation's first female ministers, an author, feminist, and Nantucket native, Hanaford was intimately involved in the early women's rights campaign for nearly the entire span of the seventy-five-year movement. The invitation in her old age to preside at the funerals of arguably the most famous women of the nineteenth century testified to Hanaford's own prominence. Yet, for complicated reasons, this extraordinary woman is almost forgotten today.

To recover Hanaford's remarkable life story requires evidence. In short, those wanting to know about her need a paper trail, clues from which to reconstruct events. Luckily, in Hanaford's case, a paper trail is preserved in the vaults of the Nantucket Historical Association's Research Library at 7 Fair Street. Carefully stored in six archival boxes, some of Hanaford's letters, scrapbooks, sermons, and memorabilia survive, offering a window into her amazing life. These sources are invaluable, in part, because they are exceedingly rare. For many women like Hanaford no personal documents survive, and their life stories are sadly, almost irretrievably, lost. The bulk of extant material on the nineteenth-century women's rights movement comes mainly from women who had nationally prominent profiles—women like Stanton and Anthony. And although those two women certainly deserve a prominent place in history, they did not—indeed, could not—create and sustain a mass movement on their own. Yet reading history books and watching documentaries, one is often led to think that they did. This raises thorny questions about the relationship between sources and memory. Does the fact that more abundant and more readily available records exist for nationally prominent women mean that they occupy an over-privileged position in our collective memory? And are they, as a result, overshadowing women like Hanaford to an unreasonable degree? Although she is relatively unknown today, Hanaford, along with many other women, played key roles in creating and developing a powerful women's rights movement. To write a fully rendered and usable past, then, requires including those important but now forgotten women in our stories. Thankfully, not all of their histories are lost. With valuable collections such as the NHA's Hanaford papers, some histories can be recovered.



Phebe Ann (Coffin) Hanaford was born in Siasconset on Nantucket Island on May 6, 1829. She was the only child of the merchant and shipowner George W. Coffin and his wife Phebe Ann (Barnard)

Coffin. Both were Quakers and direct descendants of the island's first white settlers, Tristram Coffin and Peter Folger. Phebe Ann (Barnard) Coffin died shortly after her daughter was born, and George Coffin subsequently married Emeline (Barnard) Cartwright (widow of Joseph Cartwright Jr.), with whom he had seven more children. Reared on Nantucket with her elder stepbrother and her younger half brothers and sisters, little Phebe had both public and private schooling. She studied an advanced, classical curriculum (including Latin and higher mathematics) under an Episcopalian minister, the Reverend Ethan Allen of Trinity Church. Phebe, however, was raised in a Quaker tradition, and she was accustomed to hearing women speak and preach in Friends meetings. Phebe's free spirit and bent for reform showed at an early age. She reportedly often mounted a box in the barn and played preacher with the neighborhood children assembled as her congregation, and she frequently climbed up Brant Point lighthouse where she declaimed Byron and Shakespeare, both considered too worldly for an austere Quaker home. When only eight, she signed a temperance pledge, and at thirteen she was writing for the press. At age sixteen, Phebe took a job teaching school in Siasconset. Four years later, at age twenty, she married Dr. Joseph Hanaford, a native of Newton, Massachusetts, and a homeopathic physician, medical writer, and teacher. Ten years her senior, Joseph Hanaford had been working in Nantucket, where the two lived on and off during the early years of their marriage. Eventually, Phebe moved off the island in 1857, settling with her husband first in Beverly, Massachusetts, and later, in 1864, in Reading. The couple had only two children, Howard and Florence.

During the 1850s and 1860s, Phebe raised her children, turned to writing, and gave her first sermons. Over those years, she wrote many of her books, of which there would be fourteen in all. The first, *Lucretia the Quakeress* (1853), was an antislavery tract inspired by her Nantucket cousin, the famous abolitionist and Quaker Lucretia (Coffin) Mott. Hanaford's *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1865) was the first biography of the president published after his assassination, and it sold an impressive 20,000 copies. She also published a volume of poetry entitled *From Shore to Shore* (1870). From 1866 to 1868, she edited two periodicals, including a monthly Universalist magazine. Hanaford had left the Quaker faith to join her husband in the Baptist church (which did not ordain women), but after the death of a younger brother and sister and a careful reading of the Bible, she turned to Universalism. While visiting Nantucket in 1865, Phebe gave her first sermon at the age of thirty-six. Acceding somewhat trepidatiously to her father's request, she preached two sermons in the little schoolhouse in Siasconset where she had once been a teacher. A year later she was surprised and honored when asked to substitute in South Canton, New York, for the Rev. Olympia Brown (the first ordained Universalist woman minister). "I dared not refuse to go," she recounted, "it seemed to be the Lord's call. [So] I went." With Brown's encouragement, Hanaford soon entered the Universalist ministry. Recalling her ordination at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1868, Hanaford claimed to be the first woman ordained in New England. A year after her ordination, she accepted a pastorate in Waltham, Massachusetts. Meanwhile, Phebe had separated from her husband, who remained in Reading until his death in 1907. She began supporting herself, accepting a position with the First Universalist Church of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1870, at an annual salary of \$2,000. That same year, she served as chaplain for the Connecticut Legislature, the first woman ever to do so. Although she launched a highly successful career at a time when few women were permitted in the ministry, she was sometimes plagued by controversy. Shortly after she was ordained, for example, a newspaper reported that at the marriage ceremonies she performed, men were forced to take their wives' names. This was, of course, false, but it revealed the discomfort many felt about a woman entering the prestigious, male-dominated profession.

When she began to preach her first sermons, Hanaford also became active in the nascent women's rights movement. During the Civil War (1861-65) women had suspended the annual women's rights conventions that had begun a decade earlier. When the war ended, a group of abolitionist and feminist reformers came together in 1866 and formed the American Equal Rights Association (AERA), of which Hanaford was a member. The organization's aim was to secure black and female suffrage as equal and inextricable demands. When the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed, members of the AERA split at their May 1869 meeting over whether to support the amendment, which prohibited discrimination in voting on the basis of race, but not gender. In other words, it would

enfranchise freed black men, but no women. Although the majority of the organization's members, including Hanaford, supported the proposed amendment, it was unacceptable to others, particularly Stanton and Anthony, who after a vitriolic exchange with the ex-slave Frederick Douglass, left the meeting and broke with the organization. The two women met with others opposed to the amendment later that evening and created their own independent society, the National Woman Suffrage Association (1869), appointing Stanton president and restricting membership to women. Other leaders of the feminist-abolitionist coalition gathered that fall to create a rival organization, the American Woman Suffrage Organization (1869). Founders of the latter organization included such luminaries as Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, and Phebe Hanaford. Many women, including Hanaford, viewed the split as unfortunate, and she remained on good terms with both organizations, helping to accomplish the eventual unification of the two groups in 1890.

Hanaford left her pastorate in New Haven in 1874 and accepted a position with the Universalist Church of the Good Shepherd in Jersey City, New Jersey, where the congregation subsequently was at odds, ostensibly over her women's rights activities. After her first three-year term, Hanaford was up for reappointment. Although she had doubled membership during her first term, some reputedly renounced her activism around the so-called "woman's question" and asked her to resign. She refused, and the congregation divided in 1877, when a majority of voting members failed to reappoint her. Hanaford formed a second Universalist society and dissenters followed, attending her sermons in a public hall where she preached for the next several years.

Hanaford's letters and papers, however, offer a somewhat different explanation for the split. After separating from her husband (whom she never officially divorced), Hanaford had begun living with a woman named Ellen Miles. Newspaper clippings preserved in Hanaford's scrapbook reported that the disgruntlement among congregation members was, in fact, over Hanaford's liaison with Miles, whom the papers called the "minister's wife." Hanaford, it seems, was not simply asked to cease her women's rights activities, but more specifically, to "dismiss" Miss Miles. The split in the Jersey City congregation, then, actually appears to have been over Hanaford's intimate personal life. While we cannot know for certain the exact nature of Hanaford and Miles's relationship, their letters testify to a deep and abiding affection. The two remained life-long companions, separated after forty-four years together only by Miles's death in 1914.

Although the conventional story about the split in Hanaford's congregation is, it seems, misleading, it is true that throughout the nineteenth century Hanaford remained ardently dedicated to women's advancement, a goal she furthered through agitation and through example. She spoke at numerous national, state, and local woman suffrage conventions. Indeed, she played a role in nearly every major suffrage campaign in New England during the nineteenth century. In her own view, if more women had been allowed to vote in church affairs she would have easily won reappointment in her Jersey City pastorate. She served as vice president of the Association for the Advancement of Women in 1874, and she was one of the women ministers invited to conduct services at the 1888 International Council of Women. When her dissident New Jersey congregation applied for formal recognition and was rejected by the General Universalist Convention in 1878, Hanaford had no settled pulpit, and for years she conducted lecturing and preaching tours across New England and the Middle Atlantic and Western states. She spoke on a wide variety of reform topics to audiences as small as thirty and as large as several thousand. Hanaford reportedly had a clear, rich voice that rang out "like a silver bell," allowing her to project easily into the far corners of lecture halls in an era before electronic amplification. Surely her childhood orations from the top of Brant Point lighthouse helped her cultivate that impressive skill.

In 1884, she returned to New Haven as pastor of the Second Church. She then retired from the pulpit in 1891 and moved with Miles to New York City. There she was involved with a number of women's groups. She presided over the New Century Study Circle and the Society for Political Study (1896-98). She served as a vice president of Sorosis, a women's literary club, and she served for five years as president of the Women's Press Club (1901-06). She was also active during her lifetime in

many temperance clubs, working to abolish the sale and consumption of alcohol. In her later years, she recalled her activism with pride, and she also recalled fondly offering a prayer at her son's ordination (he became a Congregationalist minister) and performing the ceremony at her daughter's wedding.

Although the Hanaford papers form a rich source that offers invaluable insight into Hanaford's illustrious life, there are questions that her papers cannot answer-aspects of her life that remain obscure. Many of her beautiful sermons are preserved, for example, but for unknown reasons her political speeches are not, making it relatively easy to reconstruct her religious philosophy but exceedingly difficult to reconstruct her feminist philosophy. Because her preaching and women's rights activism overlapped, however, her sermons offer some clues, as do newspaper accounts of her speeches, which she pasted into her scrapbooks. These, along with broadside advertisements for her public lectures, also allow us to reconstruct to a degree her busy itinerary. But because many of her letters were lost or destroyed over the years, we cannot know how she felt about those public appearances. Did she experience nervousness, confidence, elation, frustration? How did she deal with the trials and exhaustion of nightly lectures and extensive travel? What were her proudest and most discouraging moments? Answers to those questions may never be known. Perhaps a stash of Hanaford letters and writings exists somewhere in someone's attic or basement and will yet surface, joining the papers already preserved and offering the possibility of an even fuller reconstruction of her amazing life.

After Miles's death in 1914, Hanaford left New York City and moved to Rochester, New York, to live with her granddaughter, Dionie Coffin (Warner) Santee, with whom she passed her final years, never losing interest in public affairs and retaining her faculties to the end. Unlike many pioneers in the woman suffrage movement, Hanaford lived to see the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which enfranchised most women; a majority of Southern black women, however, would not be able to vote until the Voting Rights Act of 1965. She often remarked that she would like to live to be a hundred years old, but her wish was cut short by eight years. On June 2, 1921, at the age of ninety-two, she passed away peacefully and was buried several days later in Orleans, New York.

Lisa M. Tetrault was the NHA's 2001 E. Geoffrey and Elizabeth Thayer Verney Fellow. She is a doctoral candidate in the department of history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is completing a dissertation tentatively titled "The Making and Remaking of the American Woman Suffrage Movement, 1865-1895." Her work pays particular attention to how the politics of memory and historical preservation have shaped our understanding of the campaign.

Sources:

- Phebe Hanaford Collection, MS 38, Nantucket Historical Association.
- Phebe Hanaford, "Twenty Years in the Pulpit," *Woman's Journal*, 27 December 1890.
- Helen Cartwright McCleary, "Phebe Ann (Coffin) Hanaford: The 100th Anniversary of her Birth," *Nantucket Historical Association Proceedings XXXV* (1929).
- "Phebe Hanaford," in *Notable American Women*, Edward T. James, Janet Wilson James, and Paul S. Boyer, eds. (Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971).

Captions:

Rev. Phebe Hanaford's Church of the Holy Spirit (Second Universalist) in New Haven, Conn., c. 1884.

Rev. Phebe Hanaford, c. 1868 P14374



Photo added by Nancy Ann Mull Buchanan



Added by Nancy Ann Mull Buchanan



Added by Nancy Ann Mull Buchanan

Abraham Bumgardner

BIRTH 15 Jun 1816
Clark County, Ohio, USA

DEATH 28 Jul 1886 (aged 70)
Clark County, Ohio, USA

BURIAL Maple Grove Cemetery
Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, USA

MEMORIAL ID 51044100 · View Source

Family Members

Parents

 **Andrew Bumgardner**
1777-1825

 **Tellitha Lynch Bumgardner**
1784-1875

Spouse

 **Nancy Runyan Bumgardner**
1826-1909

Siblings

 **David Bumgardner**
1804-1886

 **Esther Bumgardner Yeazel**
1806-1891

 **Jacob Bumgardner**
1808-1881

 **Sapphira Bumgardner Bunnell**
1810-1883

 **Peter Lynch Bumgardner**
1810-1893

 **Rebecca Bumgardner Longbrake**
1821-1882

 **Margaret Ann Bumgardner Curl**
1821-1868

 **George R Bumgardner**
1824-1853

Children

 **George Andrew Bumgardner**
1846-1921

 **Eli Perry Bumgardner**
1848-1921

 **John Wesley Bumgardner**
1850-1919

 **Joseph Runyan Baumgardner**
1854-1927

 **Arabella Bumgardner Stipp**
1855-1917

 **Mary Etta Bumgardner West**
1859-1942

 **Clara Bumgardner Castillo**
1863-1941

 **Abraham Lincoln Baumgardner**
1863-1944

 **Charles V. Baumgardner**
1865-1933

Created by: Nancy Ann Mull Buchanan

Added: 13 Apr 2010

Find A Grave Memorial **51044100**

Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 23 January 2020), memorial page for Abraham Bumgardner (15 Jun 1816–28 Jul 1886), Find A Grave Memorial no. 51044100, citing Maple Grove Cemetery, Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, USA ; Maintained by Nancy Ann Mull Buchanan (contributor 47089671) .

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October 28, 2019 / Heart & Vascular

Why Vitamin K Can Be Dangerous If You Take Warfarin

Understand drug-food interactions

If you are a heart patient who is taking blood thinners, such as warfarin (Coumadin®), you need to be careful not to overdo vitamin K.

Blood thinners are often prescribed for people at risk for developing harmful blood clots.

If you suddenly increase your intake of vitamin K intake in your diet, it can have an unintended consequence. It can actually decrease the effect of warfarin, says cardiologist Leslie Cho, MD.

"This is because vitamin K is an essential part of the chemical process for forming blood clots in your body," she says.

Don't cut vitamin K out completely

You don't want to cut out vitamin K completely, as it is present in a variety of healthy, nutrient-rich foods. These include leafy greens and many vegetables. Instead, be smart about how much vitamin K you consume, be consistent, and work with your doctor to find just the right balance.

For example, if you eat a diet rich in vitamin K, you may need to check your blood a little more frequently or take more warfarin. If you change your diet and eat fewer foods containing vitamin K, you may need to take less warfarin.

Work with your doctor to find the right dose for you.

Here are three tips to help you safely manage your vitamin K intake:

1. Pay attention to food labels to keep your vitamin K intake consistent

"Vitamin K foods can be included in your diet on a regular basis as long as you are mindful of the portion and keep the overall intake of vitamin K-rich foods consistent, says Julia Zumpano, RD, LD.

For instance, you can choose to have a vitamin K rich food every day, every week, or three times in a week — as long as you keep this portion and frequency consistent, she says.

"If necessary, you can discuss including regular sources of vitamin K in your diet with your doctor in case your warfarin dosage would need to be adjusted," she adds. You will want to tell your physician how often you eat foods high in vitamin K and how much of those foods you eat. Being knowledgeable about vitamin K is a key to managing it in your diet.

There are a variety of vegetables that contain lower amounts of vitamin K. These include:

- Tomatoes.
- Peppers.
- Carrots.
- Cauliflower.



Polly S Grubbs
1915 – 1996

20430585



Rachael *Waddell* Grubbs ✿
8 Jan 1911 – 15 Jan 1990

19481133

Page 2



Washington “Wash” Grubbs ✿
1910 – 1985

20430584



Oma O *Grubb* Shumate ✿
30 Jul 1910 – 1 Jan 2001 ✓

22086950



Betty June *Grubb* Ward
19 Jun 1932 – 18 Jan 2007 ✓

No grave photo

19496228

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Greenwood Cemetery Memorials

23 matching records found

Filter By All Names ▼

Ogden Mae *Grubb* Biggs ✓

1915 - 1986

*m. Jack Connors
1914-2014**C. Short Connors
1947-2011*

126711249



Archie Glenn Grubb ✱

1901 - 1967

22086985



Besse F Grubb ✓

15 Nov 1904 - Jun 1978

101644205



Bonnie Jo Grubb ✱

1911 - 1976 ✓

22086952



Clayton L. Grubb

26 Mar 1918 - 29 Nov 2005

25356426



Debra L Grubb

10 Apr 1961 - 30 Aug 1992

101581530



Dora E. Grubb ✱

1904 - 1997

22086986



E Ralph Grubb ✓

1908 - 2010

125938301

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23 matching records found

100-1000

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1847-1929

Jasper Grubb

Jasper Grubb

1847-1929

Active Grave

1847-1929

100-1000

Grave Photo

1847-1929

100-1000

Grave Photo

1847-1929

100-1000

Jasper L. Grubb

1847-1929

100-1000

Grave Photo

1847-1929

100-1000

Grave Photo

1847-1929

100-1000

Grave Photo

1847-1929

100-1000

**Fannie Jane Clapp Grubb**

13 Dec 1897 – 11 Dec 1980

125040726

**Gladys Wood Grubb**

7 Mar 1922 – 18 Aug 2012

95559794

**Judith F Grubb**

4 Jun 1940 – 3 Feb 2010

100283367

**Neta Parrott Grubb** ✱

19 Jan 1892 – 25 Jan 1975

19600286

**Parley G Grubb**

6 Jul 1898 – 7 Apr 1988

125040748

**Roland C Grubb, Sr**

22 May 1904 – Apr 1985 ✓

101644345

**Roland C Grubb, Jr**

1944 – 1995 ✓

101658991

**Wayne M Grubb**

21 Jul 1939 – 14 Jan 2001

100283393

**William Ebenezer Grubb** ✱

27 Aug 1886 – 21 Nov 1958

19600281

**Bobby E Grubbs** ✱

9 Sep 1944 – 3 Aug 2005

11492959

Jasper Grubb

BIRTH	24 Oct 1847 Claiborne County, Tennessee, USA
DEATH	20 Jan 1929 (aged 81) Claiborne County, Tennessee, USA
BURIAL	Campbell Cemetery Lone Mountain, Claiborne County, Tennessee, USA
MEMORIAL ID	100789810 · View Source

Father: John Grubb b: 6 FEB 1820 in Tennessee

Mother: Crissa Emaline Sweet b: ABT 1823 in Tennessee. Birth: 24 OCT 1847 in (prob) Claiborne County,TN. Death: 20 JAN 1929 in Lone Mountain, Claiborne County,TN of influenza and senility. Burial: 21 JAN 1929 Campbell Cemetery, Bear Creek Road, Claiborne County,TN
Event: Death Certificate Obtained: Claiborne County, Tennessee, 1929, #4293

Jasper married Nancy Ann Muncey in ABT 12 APR 1879 in Claiborne County,TN.

Children

- *Cora M. Grubb b: 23 NOV 1879 in (prob) Claiborne County,TN
- *James L. Grubb b: 24 NOV 1885 in (prob) Claiborne County,TN
- *William Charley Grubb b: 5 MAR 1890 in (prob) Claiborne County,TN
- *Samuel France Grubb b: 16 FEB 1892 in (prob) Claiborne County,TN

Family Members

Spouse

 Nancy Ann *Munsey* Grubb*
1854–1925

Children

-  Cora *Grubb* Eagle*
1879–1904
-  James L. Grubb*
1885–1908
-  William Charley Grubb*
1890–1897
-  Samuel France Grubb*
1892–1915

*Calculated Relationship

See more Grubb memorials in:

- Campbell Cemetery
- Lone Mountain
- Claiborne County
- Tennessee
- USA
- Find A Grave

Created by: Heather_Faye

Added: 16 Nov 2012

Find A Grave Memorial **100789810**

Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 01 April 2018), memorial page for Jasper Grubb (24 Oct 1847–20 Jan 1929), Find A Grave Memorial no. 100789810, citing Campbell Cemetery, Lone Mountain, Claiborne County, Tennessee, USA ; Maintained by Heather_Faye (contributor 46812596) .

Campbell Cemetery Memorials

9 matching records found

Filter By All Names



✓ Mary Ann Grubb Burk

25 Apr 1862 – 8 Jan 1917

No grave photo

*m. Eli Burk 1825-1913 b. Vt.
 d. Clay Co. TN
 Grubb Cem. Lynchburg, Va.*

177678092



Merita B. Grubb Bush ✱

24 Jul 1884 – 30 Mar 1918

No grave photo

*E. James P. 1903-2000
 Rev Sol. 1905-1999
 m. Wm Nelson Bush 1903
 1877-1954
 Kyle Clausen 1909-1959
 Ray Clausen 1911-1935
 Etty C. 1913-1914*

89234522



✓ James L. Grubb

24 Nov 1885 – 23 Dec 1908

No grave photo

177678012



✓ John Grubb ✱

6 Feb 1820 – 9 Aug 1898

No grave photo

58943805



✓ John H Grubb

29 Aug 1871 – 29 Jul 1897

No grave photo

154197927



✓ Samuel France Grubb

16 Feb 1892 – 26 Jan 1915

No grave photo

177678032



✓ William Charley Grubb

5 Mar 1890 – 9 Oct 1897

No grave photo

177677988

Henry, 111, King England

#16

Edward, 1, King England

Born 1239	#8
-----------	----

Berkhamsted, England

Died 1307

Ashridge, England

Edward, 11, K. England

Born 25 Apr 1284 #4

Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales

Marr 28 Jan 1308

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Died 21 Sep 1327

Berkeley, Stroud, England

Eleanor "of Plantagenet

Born 1244 #9

Died 1290

Edward, 111, K. England

Born 13 Nov 1312 #2

Windsor, Windsor and, England

Died 21 Jun 1377

Richmond, London England

Isabella

Born 1292

#5

France

Died 1358

John of Gaunt

Born 06 Mar 1340 #1

Ghent, East Flanders, Belgium

Marr May 1359

Died 03 Feb 1399

Leicester, Leicestershire, England

Spouse: Blanche, Countess of Derby

Philippa d. Hainault

Born 1311 #3

Died 1369

The Eye Surgical Center of Fort Wayne

321 E. Wayne Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
(260) 424-5656

POST OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOLLOWING LASER OR MINOR PROCEDURE

PATIENT: SHIRLEY HANNAFORD

MRN: 540008625

DATE: 7/24/19

OPERATIVE EYE: RIGHT LEFT

DO NOT RUB OR WIPE YOUR EYE FOR THE REST OF THE DAY

1. YOU MAY REMOVE THE TAPE AND/OR EYE PATCH:

☐ 5 MINUTES ☐ 10 MINUTES ☒ 20 MINUTES AFTER YOUR PROCEDURE

☐ 48 HOURS AFTER YOUR PROCEDURE

2. YOU MAY RESUME YOUR USUAL MEDICATION, INCLUDING EYEDROPS, WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

☐ NONE

3. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR ACTIVITIES.

☒ YOU MAY EXPERIENCE "FLOATERS" OF VARIOUS SIZES OR SHAPES.

☐ YOU MAY HAVE A RED SPOT ON THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR EYE. THIS IS NORMAL.

4. YOU MAY TAKE TYLENOL OR ADVIL FOR PAIN, IF NEEDED.

5. USE THE FOLLOWING EYEDROPS:

☐ ARTIFICIAL TEARS AS NEEDED

☒ FLUOROMETHOLONE

☐ NONE

YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT IS: / / @ : AM/PM

IF YOU EXPERIENCE EYE PAIN, HEADACHE, LOSS OF VISION, OR FOR ANY OCULAR EMERGENCY PLEASE CALL:

DURING BUSINESS HOURS: 260-424-5656 AFTER BUSINESS HOURS CALL: 260-469-6744

DO NOT RUB OR WIPE YOUR EYE FOR THE REST OF THE DAY

THE ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME. I UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND I HAVE RECEIVED A COPY OF THEM.

PATIENT OR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: Shirley Hannaford

DATE: 7-24-19

WITNESS: Renee B. CMA/CNA/CNA

TIME: AM/PM

Henry, 111, King England

#16

Edward, 1, King England

Born 1239

#8

Berkhamsted, England

Died 1307

Ashridge, England

Edward, 11, K. England

Born 25 Apr 1284

#4

Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales

Marr 28 Jan 1308

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Died 21 Sep 1327

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Eleanor "of Plantagenet

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#9

Died 1290

Edward, 111, K. England

Born 13 Nov 1312

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Died 21 Jun 1377

Richmond, London England

Isabella

Born 1292

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John of Gaunt

Born 06 Mar 1340

#1

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Marr May 1359

Died 03 Feb 1399

Leicester, Leicestershire, England

Spouse: Blanche, Countess of Derby

Philippa d. Hainault

Born 1311

#3

Died 1369



The Eye Center of Fort Wayne

J. Rex Parent M.D.

Drop Instructions following SLT Laser

Right Eye/Left Eye

Fluor-Op / Fluorometholone

Use 1 Drop, 4 times a day for 1 week.

Then discontinue.

***Be sure to continue any glaucoma
medications as usual**

DO NOT RUB OR TOUCH YOUR EYE

1681 Nov. 26. Do. Do. Do. at Midleton at the request of Samuel Moore, vizt Capt. Robert Vickers, Prest, James Bollen, John Trockmorton and Capt. Henry Greenland Assistants.	Page 175
1681-2 January 10. Commission. Capt. John Pike to be President of the Woodbridge Corporation Court with Magistrates John Bishop junior, Ephraim Andross, Samuel Bacon and John Ilsley as Assistants.	176

EAST JERSEY DEEDS, etc., Liber No. 3, Reversed Side.

1665. Mem. of fees for Commissions, and order of the Govr and Council for payment of the fees.	I
1675. "Here begins the Rights of Land due according to the Concessions." ¹	I
Francis Drake of New Piscataway, wife and son John, George Drake and wife, each 60 acres, beside homelot and meadow.	I
Michell Smith and wife, 3 white servants, 16 negroes, in all 780a	I
Capt. John Berry, wife, two daughters, one son, one maid servant, 32 negroes.	I
Samuel Moore, five daughters, three sons, two slaves, each 60a	
Nicholas Carter, of Elizabethtown, wife, son and maid-servant 360a	I
Richard Stout, of Midleton, wife, sons John, Richard, James, Peter, daughters Mary, Alice, Sarah. Mary Stout is the wife of James Bound; Alice Stout, wife of John Trogmorton, all 1800a	I
Thomas Whitlock of Midleton, wife, sons Thomas, William and John, each 120 acres	I
Joh. Woodroff of Elizabethtown, wife and three servants, each 90a.	I
— Browne, widow of Bartholomew West of Shrewsbury, 180a.	I
Her sons Stephen and William and dau. Adry West each 60a.	I
Nicholas Browne of Shrewsbury and wife, 210a.	I
Capt. John Pike asks for the widow and children of Joshua Pierce land in Woodbridge.	I
William Pardon and wife, 240a.	I
For the servants of Sir George and Philipp Carteret, to wit: John Dejardin, Doctor Rowland, Claude Vallot, Richd Pewtinger, Richd Michell, Richd Skinner, Wm Hill, Henry Hitt, Erasmus	

¹ Of Feb. 10, 1664-5, referred to on pp. 33-34, ante.

1499 b *man*

- Cucumbers.
- Potatoes.
- Sweet potatoes.
- Squash (both summer and winter).

Iceberg lettuce is low and romaine is also fairly low, so most people can eat either if them daily. In addition, be sure to read labels on multivitamins as they have varying amounts of vitamin K. Talk to your doctor about what vitamins you should take.

2. Beware of herbal supplements and omega-3 supplements (EPA/DHA)

You may need to avoid certain supplements and vitamins to keep your blood values stable. Talk to your doctor about any and all supplements you take to be sure they are not interfering with your blood thinners.

3. Take blood thinners in consistent way

Another way to manage how well your blood thinners work is to take your dose of warfarin at the same time each day, and from day to day, make sure your vitamin K intake is consistent, Dr. Cho says.

To be sure you're on track, have your blood values checked regularly (usually once per month with your physician; this may be more often during dose adjusting).

Vitamin K in popular foods

Below, find more details on the amount of vitamin K present in different foods, including leafy greens, vegetables and other foods as provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

When it comes to blood thinners, the more you know the better you can manage your diet. Be sure to talk to your doctor if you have any concerns.

Rumyan Estate of John Rumyan Bud 71 - #11

1836	1836	Catharine Rumyan minor	123
"		Eliz "	"
"		John "	123
"		Jane "	"
"		Wilhelmina ^m "	"
"		William "	"

Bennett	Cornelius	1849	241	8-22-1849	211	# 15	Natl. Billings adm.
"	Daniel U.	dec 1842	41		7-	# 3	
"	W "	" 1845	119		21	14	
"	James	will 1840	6		Bud 0 -	# 11	
"	Moses W.	dec 1845	116		21	9	
"	Mary	will 1851	327		52	14	
"	Nicholas	dec 1852	361		56	3	

Rumyan	1849	Amos minor	426		89	30	Nancy, gdn
	1844	Bonham will	90		16	6	
	1849	Benj dec	235-		40	3	

Joseph Bennett	gdn	158
Jeremiah Corry		72
John Corry		93

60-80 mg Vx 12 daily

late
Spunoch
B. name sp. 12
Growth
Yellow gum
Mature gum
Endo
Red cell
Growth
12
day name
name 12
Name in all

Byrd

 Pennsylvania, Marriages, 1852-1968

William Byrd

 Virginia, Extracted Vital Records, 1660-1923

Wm Byrd

 Biography & Genealogy Master Index (BGMI)

William Byrd

 Alabama, Surname Files Expanded, 1702-1981

William Byrd III

 Pennsylvania, Compiled Marriage Records, 1700-1821

Honorable William Byrd

 Virginia, Extracted Vital Records, 1660-1923

William Byrd

 England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991

William Bird

 Virginia, Extracted Vital Records, 1660-1923

William Byrd

 North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000

William Burd

 Pennsylvania, Compiled Marriage Records, 1700-1821

Mary Willing

 U.S. Census Reconstructed Records, 1660-1820

William Byrd

 Biography & Genealogy Master Index (BGMI)

William Byrd

 Virginia Will Records England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Wm. Byrd

 Virginia, Extracted Vital Records, 1660-1923

Evelyn Byrd

 U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900

William Byrd

 American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)

William Byrd

 American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)

William Byrd

 Virginia, Extracted Vital Records, 1660-1923

William Byrd

 U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

William Byrd III



Write a comment.

Make a Connection[Find others](#) who are researching Col William Byrd III in Public Member Trees

John Byrd		
Born 1620		#16
Died 1651		
Grace Stegge		
		#17
Warham Horsmanden		
Born 27 Feb 1650		#18
Marr 27 Feb 1650		
Died ca1691		
Susanna Beeching		
Born ca1627		#19
Died 1691		

William Evelyn Byrd		
Born 1652		#8
London, England		
Marr 1673		
Died 04 Dec 1704		

William Evelyn B. 2nd		
Born 28 Mar 1674		#4
Henrico County, Virginia		
Marr 09 May 1724		
Died 26 Aug 1744		
Charles City County, Virginia		

Maria Horsmanden		
Born 1652		#9
Died 09 Nov 1699		
at 47 years		

Warham Horsmanden		
Born 27 Feb 1650		#18
Marr 27 Feb 1650		
Died ca1691		
Susanna Beeching		
Born ca1627		#19
Died 1691		

William Byrd, Col. 3rd		
Born 06 Sep 1728		#2
Westover, Charles City, Virginia		
Marr 29 Jan 1761		
Died 01 Jan 1777		

Thomas Taylor		
Born		#10
Kinsington, England		

--	--	--

Maria Taylor		
Born 1698		#5
Died 1771		

--	--	--

Maria Horsmanden Byrd		
Born 26 Nov 1761		#1
Marr 1784		
Spouse: John Page		

--	--	--

Charles Willing		
		#6

--	--	--

--	--	--

Mary Willing		
Born 1740		#3
Died 1814		

Ann Shippen		
		#7

--	--	--

--	--	--

--	--	--



Posted 21 Feb 2010 by

D: I3814

Name: Thomas STAMPS

Surname: Stamps

Given Name: Thomas

Sex: M

Birth: ABT 1700 in St Mary's White, Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co, VA, USA

Death: BEF 26 May 1763 in Fauquier Co, VA, USA

Reference Number: 31

_UID: 4852DAF9156FDD4A9FA304958CAFC6988CAB

Note:

e. Thomas Stamps was born about 1700 in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Lancaster Co., VA. About 1724, he married Mary Rose, daughter of John Rose, of Wicomico Parish, Northumberland Co., VA.

Under her father's will, Mary and her sister, Elizabeth Dodson, inherited the lands, negroes, stock and etc. of their father.¹ Thomas Stamps obtained a land grant on Feb. 15, 1730 to adjoining lands owned by Thomas Jarman of Stafford County, on Walnut Run of Cedar Creek, called the Northern Neck Grant. Thomas named his home "Walnut Lea".

Thomas' name appears on the rent rolls in 1738 in Prince William Co., VA. He and his wife, and son, William, leased lands from James Scott of Prince William Co., VA. Thomas made his will on Nov. 28, 1756. It was witnessed by Catherine Rhoades, mother of Catharine who married Thomas' son, Dr. Timothy Stamps.

Thomas' will was offered for probate on May 26, 1763, Fauquier Co, VA. He died the early part of 1763. At the time of his death, Timothy and John were of lawful age. William, George and Elizabeth were minors.

=====

1 The original wills of John Rose and Thomas Stamps are in the possession of the Shackelford Family in Washington State.

Ralph de Neville

Born 1364 #16

Marr 29 Nov 1396

Died 24 Oct 1425

Joan Beaufort

Born 1375 #17

Died 1440

Richard Beauchamp

#18

Marr July 1411

Died Apr 1422

Isabel de Despenser

#19

Edward Neville

Born 1412 #8

Died 1476

Elizabeth Beauchamp

Born 1415 #9

Died 1448

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #4

Warwickshire, England

Marr 20 Sep 1492

West Sussex, England

Died

Lewes Priory, Lewes, England

George Neville, Knt.

Born 1440 #2

Warwickshire, England

Marr 20 Sep 1492

West Sussex, England

Died

Lewes Priory, Lewes, England

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #5

Died 28 Sep 1485

Norfolk, England

Hugh Fenne

Born 1422 #10

Scoulton, Breckland, England

Died 1476

George Neville

Born 1469 #1

Staindrop, County, England

Died 28 Sep 1535

Kent, England

Spouse: Joan Arundel

Hugh Fenne

Born 1422 #6

Scoulton, Breckland, England

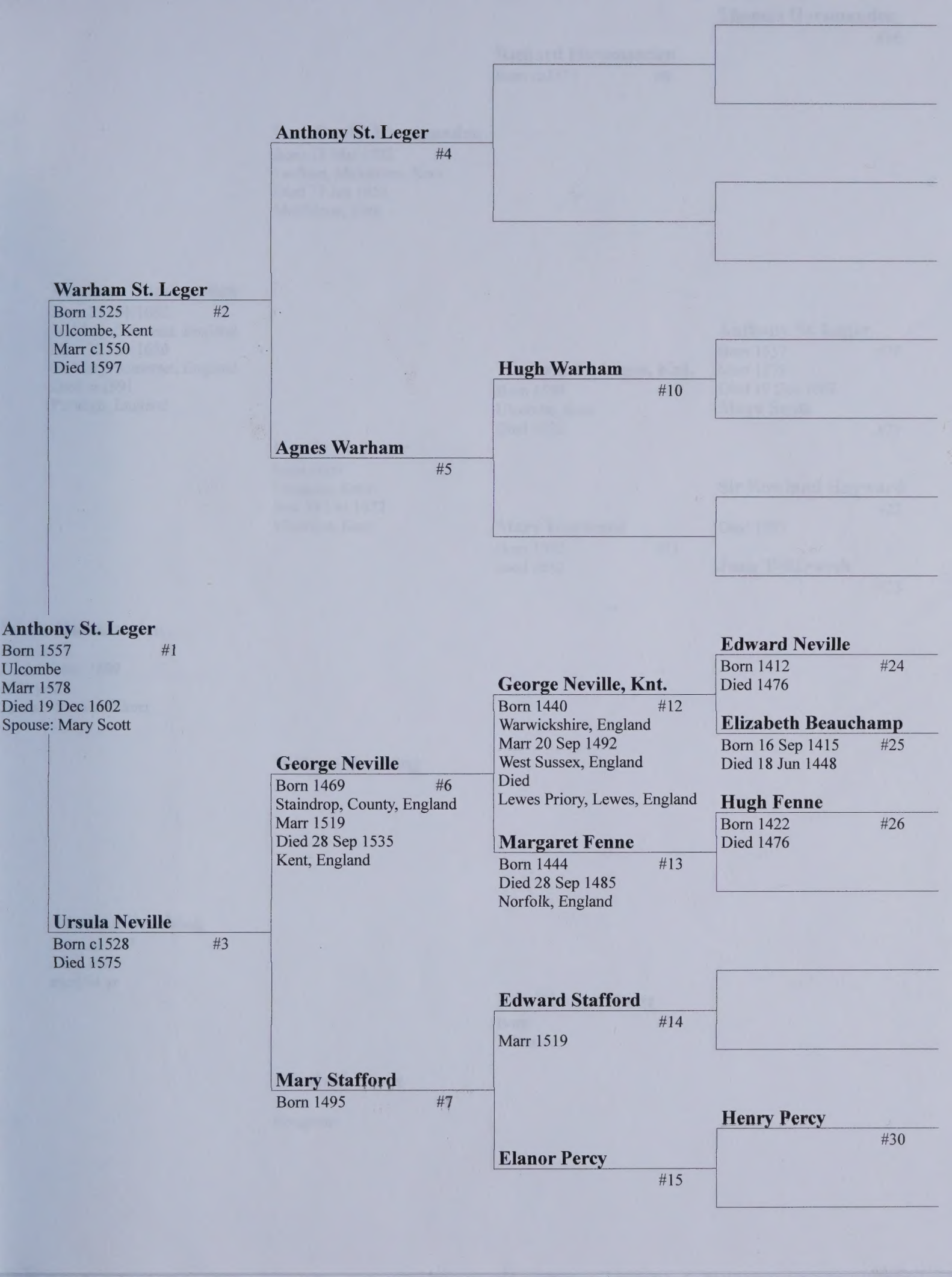
Died 1476

Margaret Fenne

Born 1444 #3

Died 28 Sep 1485

Norfolk, England



Thomas Horsmanden

#16

Richard Horsmanden

Born ca1555

#8

Rev. Daniel Horsmanden

Born 15 Mar 1583 #4

Lenham, Maidstone, Kent

Died 27 Jan 1655

Maidstone, Kent

Warham Horsmanden

Born 27 Feb 1650 #2

St. Mary, Somerset, England

Marr 27 Feb 1650

St. Mary, Somerset, England

Died ca1691

Purleigh, England

Anthony St. Leger

Born 1557

#20

Marr 1578

Died 19 Dec 1602

Mary Scott

#21

Warham St. Leger, Knt.

Born 1579

#10

Ulcombe, Kent

Died 1632

Ursula St. Leger

Born 1609

#5

Ulcombe, Kent

Bur. 18 Oct 1672

Ulcombe, Kent

Sir Rowland Hayward

#22

Died 1593

Mary Hayward

Born 1590

#11

Died 1662

Joan Tyllfworth

#23

Maria Horsmanden

Born 1652 #1

Died 09 Nov 1699

at 47 years

Spouse: Samuel Filmer

William Beeching

#6

Susanna Beeching

Born ca1627

#3

Died 1691

aged 64 yr

Rev. Thomas Stone

Born

#14

Saltwood

Elizabeth Stone

Born

#7

Hougham

John, King of England

Born 1162 #16

Died 1216

Henry, 111, King England

Born 1207 #8

Died 1272

Edward, 1, King England

Born 1239 #4

Berkhamsted, England

Died 1307

Ashridge, England

Edward, 11, K. England

Born 25 Apr 1284 #2

Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales

Marr 28 Jan 1308

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Died 21 Sep 1327

Berkeley, Stroud, England

Eleanor "of Plantagenet

Born 1244 #5

Died 1290

Edward, 111, K. England

Born 13 Nov 1312 #1

Windsor, Windsor and, England

Died 21 Jun 1377

Richmond, London England

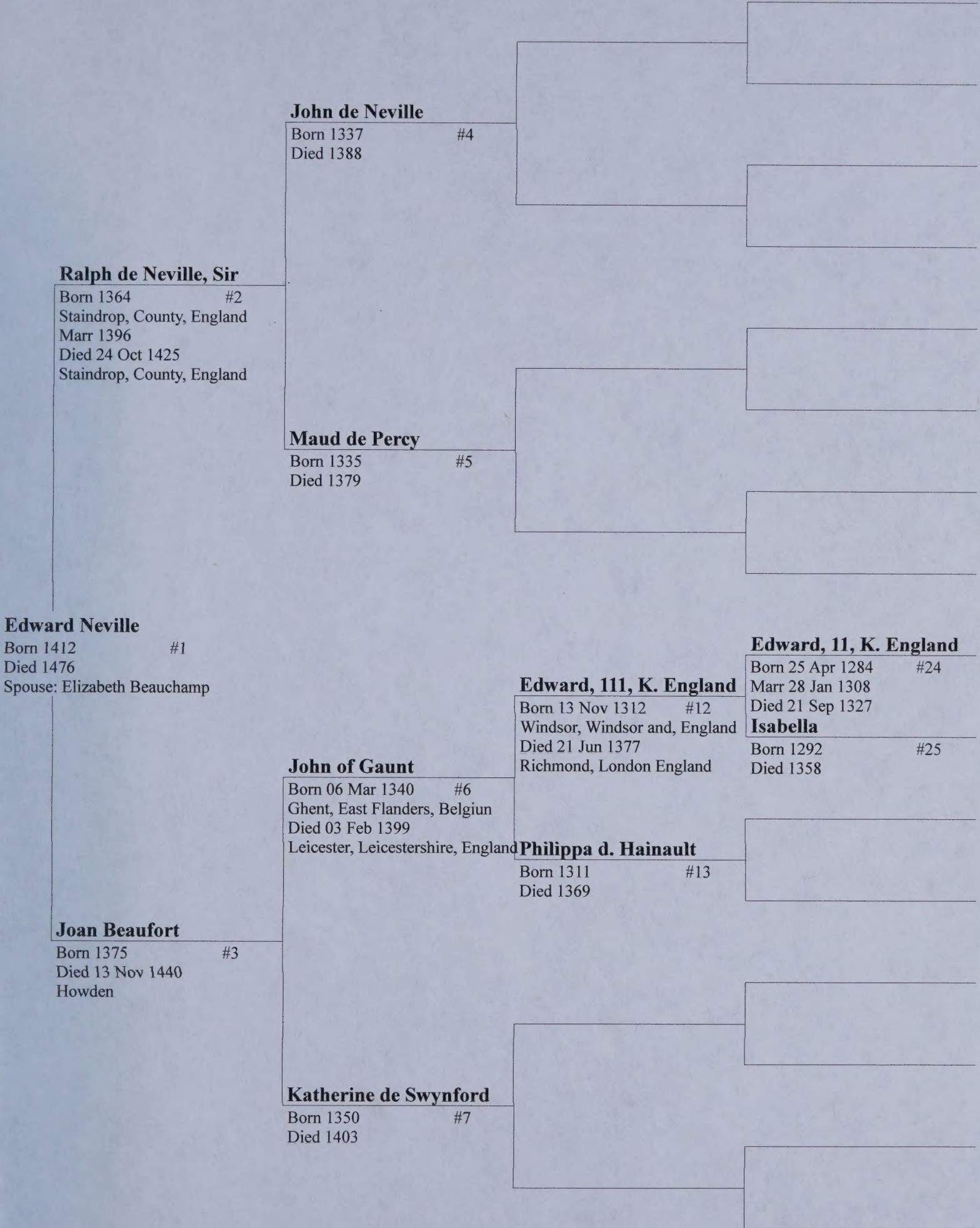
Spouse: Philippa d'Avesnes of Hainault

Isabella

Born 1292 #3

France

Died 1358





Per 1 cup (raw) serving: 25 calories, 2g net carbs, 2g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: Provides more than three-quarters of your vitamin C quota in a day; with 3 g of fiber, it's also a good source of the heart-healthy nutrient.

Celery

Per 1 cup (raw) serving: 16 calories, 1g net carbs, 1g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: Celery is one of the most hydrating veggies out there. These crunchy spears also contain vitamins A and K, and folate.

Cucumber

Per ½ cup (slices) serving: 8 calories, 2g net carbs, 0g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: Cukes are high in water, making them a hydrating choice. They're also a surprisingly good source of [vitamin K](#), a vitamin important for proper blood clotting and bone formation.

Green Peppers

Per 1 cup (sliced) serving: 18 calories, 2g net carbs, 1g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: Along with more than a day's requirements for vitamin C, they're also a good source of vitamin B6, which plays a role in [more than 100 enzyme reactions](#) in the body.

Lettuce

Per 1 cup (shredded) serving: 5 calories, 1g net carbs, 0g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: Leafy greens can add bulk to your meals for very few calories, as well as skin-strengthening [vitamin A](#) and vitamin C.

RELATED: [5 Simple Ways to Protect Your Skin](#)

Mushrooms

Per 1 cup (raw) serving: 15 calories, 1g net carbs, 2g protein, 0g fat

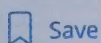
Benefits: Mushrooms are known for their potential immune-boosting properties, as one study suggested. (6) They're also an excellent source of B vitamins.

Zucchini

Per 1 cup (sliced, raw) serving: 18 calories, 3g net carbs, 1g protein, 0g fat

Benefits: This is a great way to sneak in additional [fiber](#), and the veggie also offers a good source of manganese, a mineral that helps form bone and aids in blood sugar control.

continue reading below ▾



Share



Alexander Argo

Born 1694 #8
Died 1777/1794
Nanticoke Head, Delaware

Alexander Argo

Born 1769 #4
Scotland/Delaware
Marr 12 Aug 1832
Vermilion County, Illinois
Died 18 Sep 1836
Champaign County, Illinois

Sarah Alden

Born 1742 #9
Died 1825

John Argo

Born 1793 #2
Pennsylvania
Marr 05 Dec 1821
Pickaway County, Ohio
Died 15 Jun 1882
age 89/1/19

Easter Marquiss

Born 1773 #5
Died 11 Sep 1860
Piatt County, Illinois

Nancy Sarah Argo

Born 04 Feb 1842 #1
Marr 13 Nov 1864
Piatt County, Illinois
Died 12 Jul 1875
aged 33y 5m 8d
Spouse: James Burton Coffin

Catherine Marsh

Born c1799 #3
Virginia
Died 01 Oct 1855
age 56/9/16

Augusta Vaught

m. Chris Markham

c. Bertha A. b. 1873 of West Salem, Il

white Co. 22 Nov 1906 Vol. 3-68
m. Joseph Barker of Logan Co. Il
b. 1882

d.

Bur:

Oax: Martin Barnes
Rosa Skinner

Jasper Grubb b. 10-24-1847 d. 1-8-1929 F

John Grubb - Cressie Sweet b. c. 1823 d. 1-20-1929 Lone mtn

J. Lone mtn. TN.

Burr Gase Cem. - Camp Lee Cem. now

1850 - West 7
Claborn

John 34 1850

Cressie C 37 1823

Jamus B. 15 1845

Wm. L/S 34 1846

Jasper 2 1848

Milton 1 1849

1860

John 40

Sydney 25

Jamus B 15

Wm. L. 14

Jasper 12

Milton 11

Sam. E. 2 L

Sarah E. 1 L

nd to Baxton

1870
0/0

John 50 F TN

Sidney 35

Wm. 23

Jasper 22

Milton 20 1850

Sam 12 L

Sarah 11 L

Amanda 9 L

Mary 7

Lucinda P. 5

Selmon F. 4

Glazie 3

nd.

Maudie 50

Mahala 25

Wm B 22

Prude Malvial 8.

~~Mr. Emeline 4-15-45~~ Clai

~~Mr. Sidney Walker 2-10-59~~ Clai

~~113809~~

113681

1860

Baxton

nd

Maudie 60

Maudie 40

Mahala 15

Wm 12

D3

1910 Clai

Ottie Sweet 22

Nancy 21 1889

Minnie 3

Bertha 1 1/2

Satt G. TN

Nancy to John Smith

4-13-1859

Mahala Maudie m. John Sweet

Mahala m. T. S. Profit Laurel G. 14y

" " Benj. Smith Wayne " child 1 Jayden

1880 0/0

Maudie 59

Emeline 34 d.



Alice Grubb Wolfe m. Arch Wolfe 1859-1939
17 Feb 1864 - 22 Dec 1952

Mary Ann m. Eli Bush 12-14-98 Clai

No grave photo

177678264



Sidnah Grubb Wolfe m. Marshall A. 1864-1937 m. 11-20-92 Clai
6 ??? 1873 - 14 Oct 1950
S. E. 1-18-1894 Aline McManaway
Alice m. Arch Wolfe 18-9-84
Wm m. Eliz Wm 12-24-81 Clai. Rev. Wm Bowman 10-27-81 Clai
S. F. Eliz Wolfe 11-8-83

No grave photo

177678301

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Sam E. 9-30-80 R.E. Gellie
Wm. Grubb Susan 5-1-80 Clai
Pasper Murrey A. Murrey 4-12-79 Clai

James B. Grubb 1845

Wm. L. 2-25-46

Milton m. 1850

Rev. Jane 1852

Cora Bell 6-14-1872 8-20-1953

Charley

Othella 1/2 S.W. & Lulat.

8-26-66 12-13-09

Joe. H. Byerly 1868 1908

1880 Knapp Co. 1870 Knapp

James B. 35 R. TM Jane 25
Jane 35) Jane 25

Milton 10 1870 Milton 8/12
8 1872

Bell 5 1875

Matilda 3 1877

Ella 1 1879

Jona 1 1879

Ella McBeel 8-27-77 10-4-69 Emily Meek 1871-1940

1920 Corry

W. M. 34

Edgar 34

Edgar 17

Glenn 14

M. Jane 25 m. J. B. 16-21-67 Short

Minnie 40 m. J. B. 16-21-67 Short

1916 1930

Wm. 28 Will 48

Linda 24 Linda 44

Edgar 8 Glenn D. 23

Glenn 5 Jane m. 85

Jane 64

1940 Will + Linda Wm. Edgar b. 4-30-81

Mary J. Chilist 4-17-84

m. Nannie Ausman 2-14-1912 Clai

Milton Dewetter Grubb b. 12-16-1869 1890

d. 6-27-1950 Bur. Lynn Rust. 1890
1890, Corryton Waring

James B. & Jane Clapp

inf. Walter Grubb, Corryton

1900 Knapp

Milton Dewetter 12-69 F

Lisa L. 9-18-75

Rosa 12-96

Charlie 30-1899

nd

Jane 6-4-1 8-26 12

Jona A. 8-78

Wm. E. 4-81

1916 Corry

Dewetter m. 40

Lizzie L. 34

Rosa J. 19

Charlie 10

Walter J. 8

Curtis A. 6

Marion M. 1

1920 Corry

m. 56

Lisa 44

Walter 18

Curtis 16

Walter 11

Rosa 3

m. Lisa L. Bowles 1-30-1896 Vm

b. 5-8-1863
11-12-1939

Oryor Lee Mallicott of Claiborne Lone mtn
m. 10-23-1881 Claiborne Ann C. Carter res: Union Co. Haynes

Wife, John W. Haynes
Celia Murray

1904 P. Lee - Knappa TN - laborer
1903 " " "
1913 R. L. Mallicott

Bur: Luttrell, Union
1 Lusher - 1 Lushle Conn.

1920 IOR

age 41

Anna Chamberlain d. 1-4-1919

d/o Lee & Caroline Carter

Luttrell

inf 1 Lusher Mallicott " TN

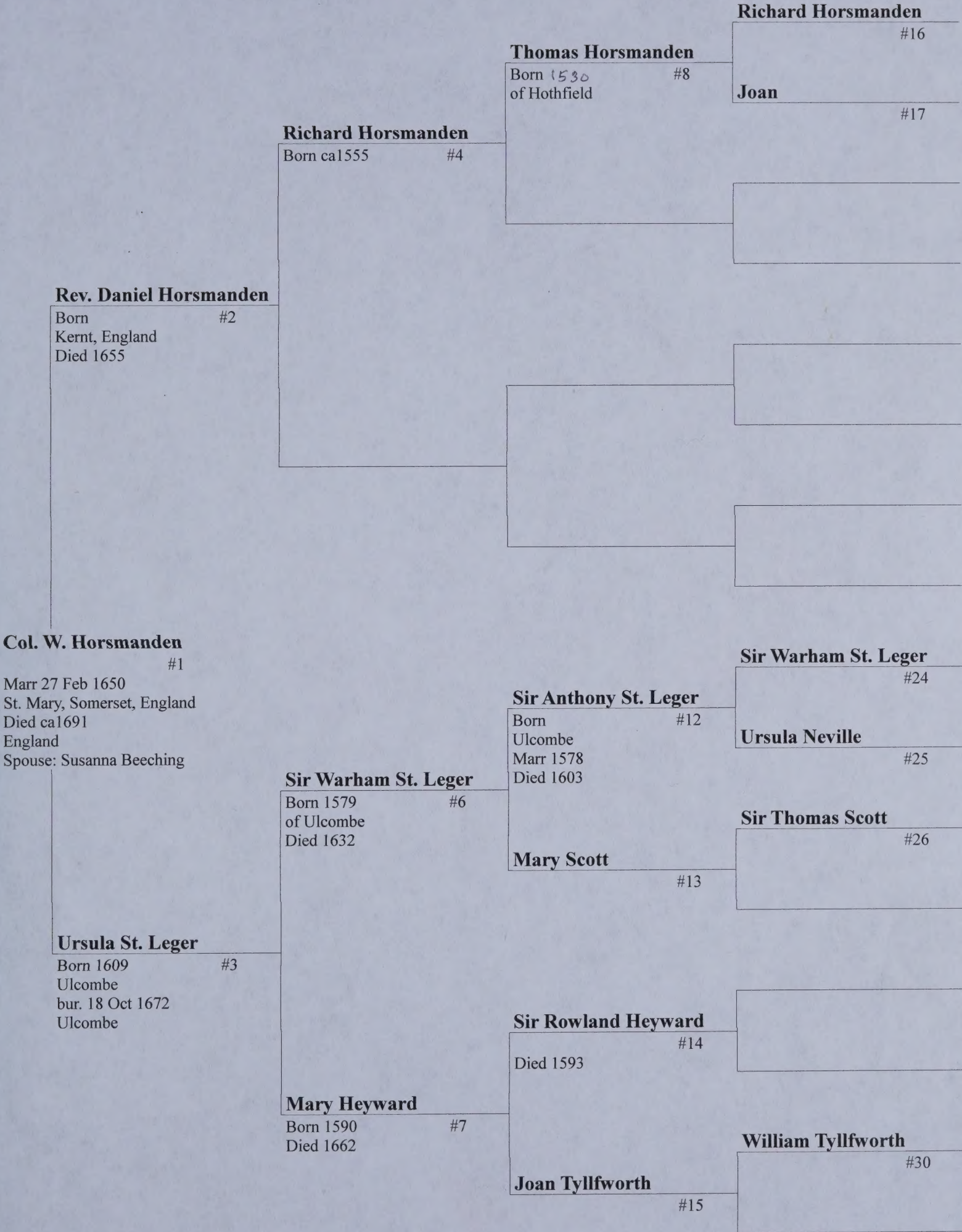
Bur Luttrell

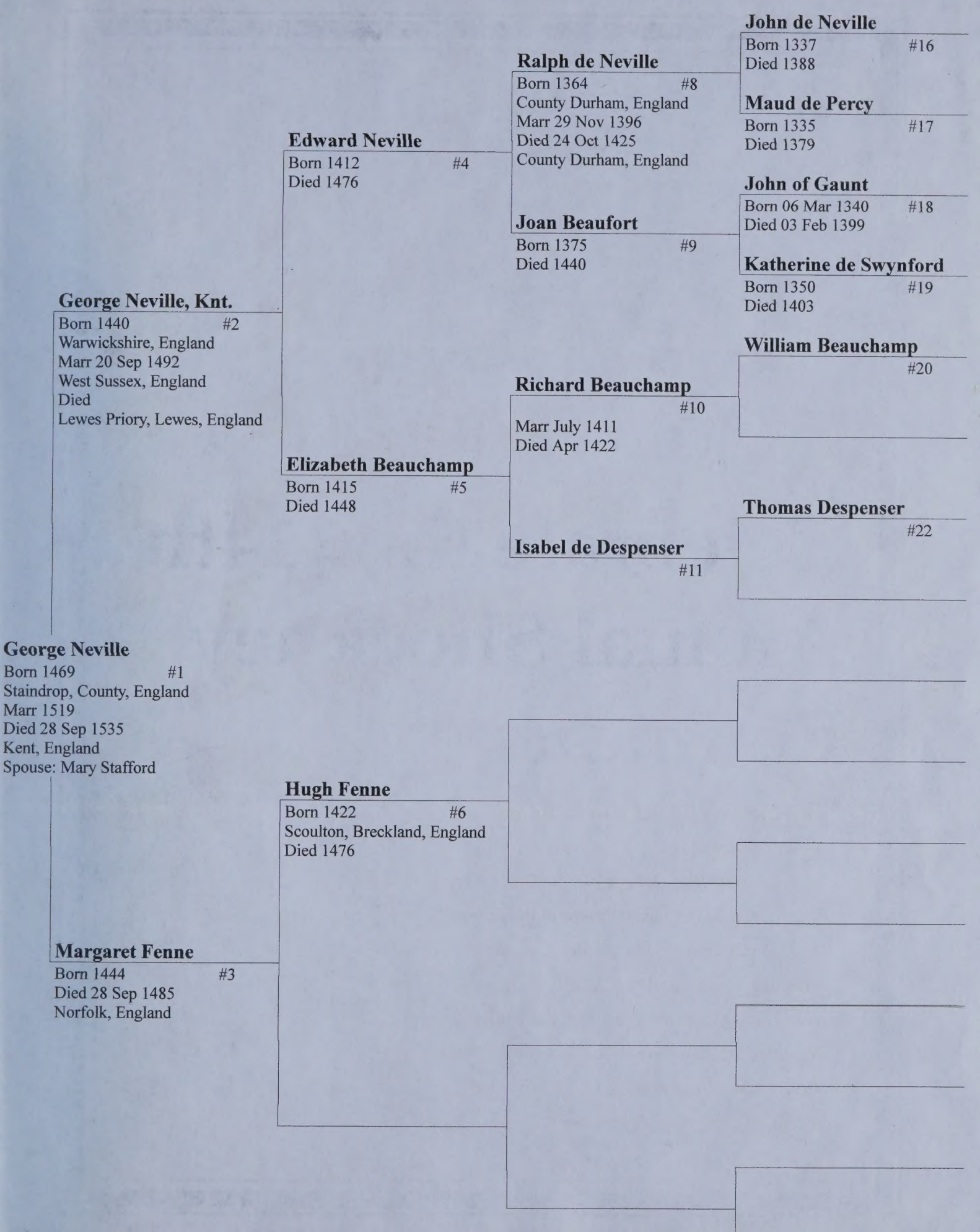
~~1900~~ Claiborne - P. L. m. 12-10-1892 Margaret L. Goins

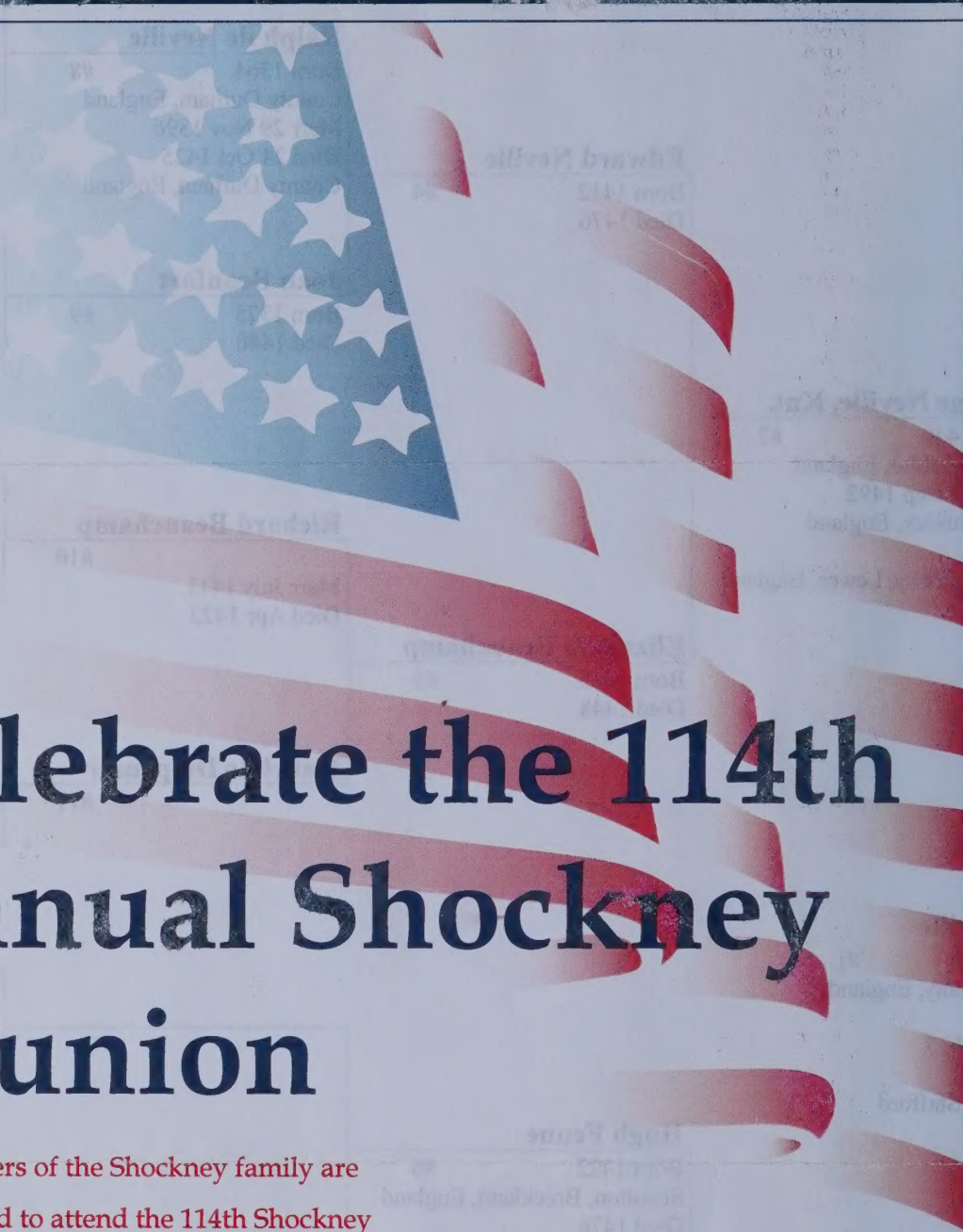
Nov. 1. Mary

1900
William & George
" " + Caroline & Helen

George - Vought





A stylized graphic of the American flag, featuring a blue field with white stars and red and white stripes, waving across the top half of the page.

Celebrate the 114th Annual Shockney Reunion

All members of the Shockney family are encouraged to attend the 114th Shockney Reunion to be held on Sept 8 in the Union City Community Room located north of the railroad tracks on Columbia Street, Union City Ind.

Plan to arrive around 11 am DST. Bring a covered dish to share with your many relatives.

We will start gathering about 11 o'clock. Please RSVP to the return address on the envelope .See you in Union City on September 8